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ABSTRACT

This is the first of three readers in a series designed to impart survival language skills to students of English as a second language. Four units cover the following topics: (1) telling time; (2) learning about one's community, by way of the example of the imaginary island of Mahimahi; (3) reading menus and newspaper advertisements; and (4) opening a savings account, using terms of address correctly, and looking for an apartment. Each unit consists of low-vocabulary readings interspersed with exercises. The latter include recognition and matching exercises, Cloze readings, and comprehension quizzes. Because the material was intended for non-English speakers in Hawaii, Hawaiian or quasi-Hawaiian names, organizations, and locations are used throughout. Illustrations include sample menus and advertisements, clock faces and calendars, and maps. (JB)

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ENGLISH FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES SERIES
AUTOBODY REPAIR

READING RIGHT

A TEXT FOR READING

VOLUME 1

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

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Produced at Honolulu Community College
1977

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Produced at Honolulu Community College, 1977.

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A.G.H.
K.E.H.
M.C.

*Honolulu, Hawaii
October 1977*

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TO THE STUDENT

Welcome to Mahimahi Island. This reading text will be your guide to Mahimahi Island. We hope you will enjoy your time on Mahimahi. Mahimahi is a special place. It is very similar to Hawaii, but it is not Hawaii. You will learn a lot about the culture in Hawaii when you read about Mahimahi. The culture on Mahimahi is like Hawaii's. And since the official language of Mahimahi is English, you will learn about English, too.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TEXT

This text contains three main types of readings.

1. It has stories about Mahimahi Island.
2. It has stories about information you will need in the United States.
3. It has readings about language to help you improve your reading.

There are twelve units in the text. Each unit is composed of one or more topics. The units are coordinated with the autobody speaking text, Speakeasy, which is also a part of this series. However, the reading text is not dependent on the speaking text. You can use this reading text quite well without the speaking text.

At the end of most readings there are comprehension questions. The answers for these questions and for all the reading exercises in the text are included in the last volume of this text. Therefore, you can work through the units independently. You can check your own work as you finish each unit. We do feel, however, that class discussion over the readings is very helpful. We believe you will improve faster if you use the text as a part of a reading class where there is time to discuss the readings and to ask questions.

CLOZE READINGS

Some of the readings in this text are like puzzles. There are blanks in the readings. Your task is to fill in the blanks with the missing words. These types of readings are called "cloze readings." There are all sorts of clues to help you fill in the blanks in a cloze reading. The clues are in the reading itself. You will discover that you will know what words fit in the blanks, or you will know what kinds of words can fit in the blanks. Sometimes you will come to blanks

that you can't figure out. Don't stop reading. Just skip those blanks and keep reading. Many times you will think of missing words after you finish reading the story. So it is very important to read the stories more than once. Sometimes you may need to read the stories three or four times to be sure you have filled in all the words.

The purpose of the cloze readings is to help you become a better reader. The cloze procedure will help you understand that reading is not a matter of looking at each word individually. Reading means that you can understand the meaning of groups of words. Reading also means that you can make predictions about what is coming. So, usually, even if a word is missing, you can still understand or at least guess at the meaning of a passage.

It is very important that you not be afraid to guess. You will find in vocabulary work and in reading that guessing often helps you understand meaning. Now, we don't mean wild guessing, but intelligent guessing based on what you know about English. Even if you feel you know very little about English, we believe the cloze readings will increase your knowledge about the English language and also help you to develop valuable skills which you can use when you read other things.

There are a few other things you need to know about the cloze readings. Refer to Reading 1 as you read the following points. (Reading 1 is in Unit II.)

1. The first sentence of a cloze is complete.
2. Beginning with the second sentence, every fifth word is left out.
3. If the missing word starts with a consonant, the consonant is given. Then there is a blank for each missing letter in the word.
4. If the missing word starts with a vowel, there is no first letter given. There is a blank for each missing letter.
5. The cloze readings have numbers, for example, Reading 1, Reading 1A. (There are some readings labeled "Short Readings." These are not numbered.)
6. Pairs of readings with the same number (1, 1A) are about the same topic. Reading 1A is a more difficult reading, so Reading 1 should be done first.

7. A complete reading without any blanks is printed after each cloze reading. Try to fill in all the blanks in a cloze reading before you check the complete reading.

TRANSLATIONS

You have a translation manual which you will use with your reading textbook. Your translation manual contains translations of some of the material in the textbook. Each unit in the reading textbook starts with a preview. These previews are translated in your translation manual. There are also translations for words and phrases from each unit. In addition, as you read your textbook, you will see (Tr) after some of the material. The (Tr) indicates information that has been translated and that you can find in your translation manual. Four languages have been translated. There are translations in Ilocano, Tagalog, Korean, and Vietnamese. Check your translation manual for the unit previews and vocabulary, and whenever you see (Tr) in your reading text.

MAPS

There is just one more thing before you begin. There are three maps in this textbook. You will need to refer to them for some of the readings. There is a map of Mahimahi Island at the end of Reading 1 in the second unit. There is a map of Tamarind City in the middle of Volume 1 of this text. There is a map of greater Tamarind City in the sixth unit.

Now you are ready to begin. We hope you will enjoy your work in this text. And, especially, we hope you will find that the assignments do help to improve your reading skills.

A.G.H.
K.E.H.
M.C.

Honolulu, Hawaii
October 1977

UNIT I

TIME WILL TELL

PREVIEW

The topic for Unit I is time. You will learn how to tell time in English and also how to calculate time in months and days. When you finish this unit you should be able to report the time correctly, and you should be able to understand the various ways people can tell you what time it is. You should also understand how reporting military time is different from reporting civilian time.

Also when you finish this unit you should be able to read and understand the time idioms in the unit, and you should be able to read and write the names and abbreviations for the months and days.

TELLING TIME

Be sure you understand the ways of telling time. Notice that there are several ways of expressing the time, especially in speech. A.M. and P.M. or a.m. and p.m. are used most often in writing the time. They are used in speech also. A.M. means morning. A.M. is used to tell time from midnight until noon. P.M. is used from noon until midnight. From 12:00 noon until 5:00 p.m. or 6:00 is the afternoon. From 5:00 p.m. or 6:00 p.m. until midnight is evening. From midnight until noon is morning.

VOCABULARY

on the hour
on the half hour
half past the hour
clock
alarm clock
digital clock
watch
wrist watch
timepiece

midnight

or noon



GREETINGS & TIME

Hello. How are you this morning? is used from about 3 a.m. until noon.

Hello. How are you today? is used all day until about 6:00 p.m.

Hello. How are you | this evening? is used from about 6:00 p.m. until about 3:00 a.m.
tonight? Some people use good morning after midnight.

Good morning is used from about 3 a.m. until noon.

Good afternoon is used from noon until about 5 or 6 p.m.

Good evening is used from about 5 or 6 p.m. until midnight.

Hi is an informal greeting. It means hello.

Good night means good-bye. It is used after 6:00 p.m.

Bye-bye and bye mean good-bye. They are used in informal speech.

Hello can be used at any time as a greeting.

Good-bye can be used any time when parting.

Notice that 1:00 a.m. is always morning when you tell time. You say "It's 1 o'clock in the morning," not "It's 1 o'clock in the evening." But some people may say "How are you this evening?" as a greeting at 1:00 a.m.

(Trl)

Study the following examples. Practice using these forms until you can use them easily and fluently. (Tr2)



MORNING

We say:

It's 7.
It's 7 a.m.
It's 7 in the morning.
It's 7 o'clock.
It's 7 o'clock a.m.
It's 7 o'clock in the morning.

We write:

It is 7:00.
It is 7:00 a.m.

sometimes: It is seven o'clock.
It is seven o'clock a.m.
It is seven o'clock in
the morning.

EVENING

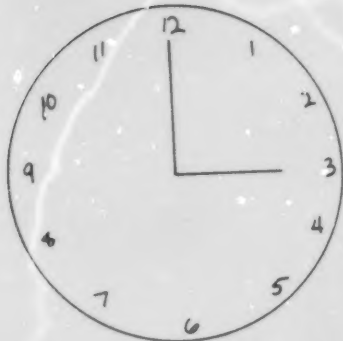
We say:

It's 7.
It's 7 p.m.
It's 7 in the evening.
It's 7 o'clock.
It's 7 o'clock p.m.
It's 7 o'clock in the evening.

We write:

It is 7:00.
It is 7:00 p.m.

sometimes: It is seven o'clock.
It is seven o'clock p.m.
It is seven o'clock in
the evening.



MORNING

We say:

It's 3.
It's 3 a.m.
It's 3 in the morning.
It's 3 o'clock.
It's 3 o'clock in the morning.
It's 3 o'clock a.m.

We write:

It is 3:00.
It is 3:00 a.m.

sometimes: It is three o'clock.
It is three o'clock a.m.
It is three o'clock in the morning.

AFTERNOON

We say:

It's 3.
It's 3 p.m.
It's 3 in the afternoon.
It's 3 o'clock.
It's 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
It's 3 o'clock p.m.

We write:

It is 3:00.
It is 3:00 p.m.

sometimes: It is three o'clock.
It is three o'clock p.m.
It is three o'clock in the afternoon.

We say:

It's 3:30.

It's 3:30 | a.m. |
 | p.m. |

It's 3:30 in the | morning. |
 | afternoon. |

It's half past 3.

We write:

It is 3:30.

It is 3:30 | a.m. |
 | p.m. |

It is three-thirty.



It's 3:15.

It's three fifteen.

It's quarter after 3.

It's quarter past 3.

It's a quarter | after | 3.
 | past |



It's 3:45.

It's three forty-five.

It's quarter to 4.

It's a quarter to 4.

It's 15 minutes to 4.



From the hour until half past the hour we say, for example,

It's three-ten.
(3:10)

OR It's ten minutes after 3.
past 3.
minutes past 3.



From half past the hour until the next hour we say,

It's three-forty.
(3:40)

OR It's 40 minutes after 3.
past 3.

It's 20 minutes to 4.
'til 4.
until 4.
of 4.
before 4.

MILITARY TIME

Military time does not start at 1 o'clock again after 12:00 noon. Instead, 1:00 p.m. is 1300. (Tr3)

Here are the times:

Ordinary Time	Military Time
1:00 a.m.	0100 oh one hundred (hours)
2:00 a.m.	0200 oh two hundred (hours)
3:00 a.m.	0300 oh three hundred (hours)
4:00 a.m.	0400 oh four hundred (hours)
5:00 a.m.	0500 oh five hundred (hours)
6:00 a.m.	0600 oh six hundred (hours)
6:20 a.m.	0620 oh six twenty (hours)
7:00 a.m.	0700 oh seven hundred (hours)
8:00 a.m.	0800 oh eight hundred (hours)
9:00 a.m.	0900 oh nine hundred (hours)
10:00 a.m.	1000 ten hundred (hours)
11:00 a.m.	1100 eleven hundred (hours)
12:00 noon	1200 twelve hundred (hours)
1:00 p.m.	1300 thirteen hundred (hours)
2:00 p.m.	1400 fourteen hundred (hours)
2:15 p.m.	1415 fourteen fifteen (hours)
2:30 p.m.	1430 fourteen thirty (hours)
2:45 p.m.	1445 fourteen forty-five (hours)
3:00 p.m.	1500 fifteen hundred (hours)
4:00 p.m.	1600 sixteen hundred (hours)
5:00 p.m.	1700 seventeen hundred (hours)
6:00 p.m.	1800 eighteen hundred (hours)
7:00 p.m.	1900 nineteen hundred (hours)
8:00 p.m.	2000 twenty hundred (hours)
9:00 p.m.	2100 twenty-one hundred (hours)
10:00 p.m.	2200 twenty-two hundred (hours)
11:00 p.m.	2300 twenty-three hundred (hours)
12:00 midnight	2400 twenty-four hundred (hours)
12:15 a.m.	2415 twenty-four fifteen (hours)
12:30 a.m.	2430 twenty-four thirty (hours)
12:45 a.m.	2445 twenty-four forty-five (hours)

EXPRESSIONS ABOUT TIME

In America time is very important. You must be able to tell time. You must be on time for work and school. Being prompt for appointments and for work is very important. Sometimes it seems that Americans are always in a hurry. Many Americans have to be busy all the time. Sometimes it seems that Americans do not know how to relax and use their free time. This concern with time and for being busy is reflected in the language Americans use. There are many expressions in English about time. Here are some of them. (Tr4)

EXPRESSION

Definition

wait a second

wait a minute

just a second

just a minute

in a second

in a minute

on time

in no time

"Wait a second. I'm almost ready." means "Don't go." It does not mean the person will be ready in a second or in a minute. It might be much longer than that. These terms also mean "Stop!" For example, "Wait a minute. I want to talk to you."

These mean the same as above. They also mean "Stop" or "Slow down." The tone of voice makes a difference in the meaning of these expressions. Listen carefully to your teacher use them.

not ready yet. For example, "I'll be ready in a minute."

prompt

quickly. I can find the thermometer in no time.

take your time	go slowly; don't hurry. He always <u>takes his time</u> getting to class.
free time	the hours you are not working; the time when you are not busy. During my <u>free time</u> I go to the beach.
on your own time	the time you are not at work, your free time. Eat your lunch <u>on your own time</u> .
on company time	work time. He sleeps <u>on company time</u> .
overtime	work done beyond your regular working hours. He works <u>overtime</u> on Mondays.
time and a half	a rate of paying people who work overtime. Some companies pay <u>time and a half</u> for overtime work. Time and a half wages are one and a half times your regular wages. If you make \$3.00 an hour for your regular wages, your time and a half wages are \$4.50 an hour.
to take time out	to rest; used most often in sports.
a good time	fun. We had <u>a good time</u> at the party.
the time of your life	a very good time. We had <u>the time of our lives</u> at the party.
the time is ripe	now is the best time to do something. <u>The time is ripe</u> to find a job.
to pass the time of day	to relax, usually by talking with a friend. John and Alex like <u>to pass the time of day</u> together.
behind the times	old fashioned, not modern. Sometimes children think parents are <u>behind the times</u> .
Do you have the time?	What time is it?
Do you have time?	Are you busy? Do you have time to study? Yes, I <u>have time</u> .

(Tr5)

DAYS AND MONTHS

Day	Abbreviation
Monday	Mon. <u>or</u> M
Tuesday	Tues. <u>or</u> T
Wednesday	Wed. <u>or</u> W
Thursday	Thurs. <u>or</u> Th
Friday	Fri. <u>or</u> F
Saturday	Sat.
Sunday	Sun.

Month	Abbreviation	Number of Days
January	Jan.	31
February	Feb.	28
		29 in leap years
March	Mar.	31
April	Apr.	30
May	no abbreviation	31
June	Jun.	30
July	Jul.	31
August	Aug.	31
September	Sept.	30
October	Oct.	31
November	Nov.	30
December	Dec.	31

Other words	Abbreviation
day	da.
week	wk.
weeks	wks.
month	mo.
months	mos.
year	yr.
years	yrs.

There are 24 hours in a day. There are 7 days in a week.
There are 365 days in a year; there are 366 days in leap years.
There are 52 weeks in a year. There are 12 months in a year.

RECOGNITION EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Instructions: When you read, the important thing is to understand what the words on the page mean. One way to understand the words is to read groups of words. Don't read one word at a time. Try to see two or three words at a time. For example, look at this sentence. Look at the dot above it. Can you see three words--look at this? Read the sentences in the exercises below. Try to see three words at one time. Put a check by the pairs that are the same. You can put your checks to the left of the words. Read as fast as you can. Time yourself. (Tr6)

_____ It's 7:00	_____ It's 7:00
_____ It's 8:10 p.m.	_____ It's 8:20 p.m.
_____ It's 3 o'clock	_____ It's 3 o'clock
_____ It's noon	_____ It's noon
_____ It's 4:00 a.m.	_____ It's 4:00 p.m.
_____ It's 12:40	_____ It's 12:30
_____ It's 3:10	_____ It's 3:10
_____ It's 6:30 p.m.	_____ It's 6:30 a.m.
_____ It's 11:00	_____ It's 11:00
_____ It's 10:40	_____ It's 10:40
_____ It's 1:17	_____ It's 11:17
time: _____ sec.	_____ % correct

Exercise 2

_____ It's 10:00	It's 11:00
_____ It's 12:30	It's 12:30
_____ It's one o'clock	It's one-thirty
_____ It's 3:00	It's 3:00
_____ It's 6:15	It's 6:00
_____ It's seven o'clock	It's seven o'clock
_____ It's 9:00 a.m.	It's 9:00 a.m.
_____ It's 7:15 p.m.	It's 7:15 p.m.
_____ It's 2:30	It's 2:30
_____ It's nine o'clock	It's nine o'clock
time: _____ sec.	_____ % correct

MILITARY MATCH

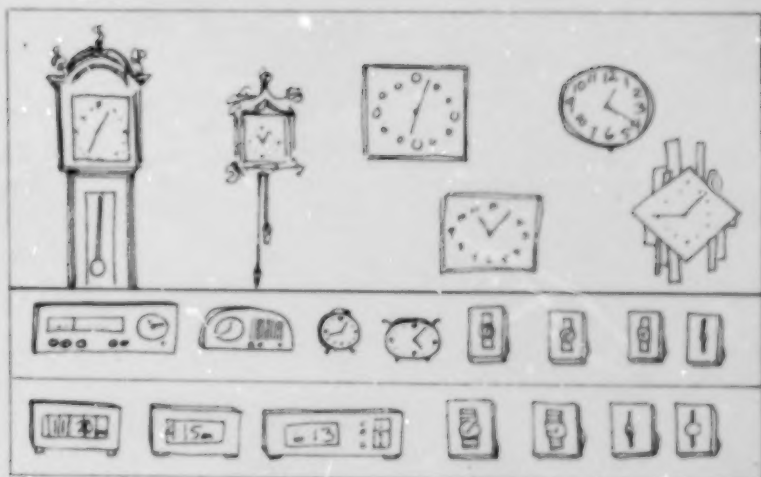
Directions: Match the following ordinary times with the correct military times. Put the letter of the correct military time in the blank before the ordinary time. (Tr7)

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| _____ 1. 5:00 p.m. | a. 2100 |
| _____ 2. 2:45 p.m. | b. fourteen fifteen hours |
| _____ 3. 2:00 a.m. | c. sixteen hundred |
| _____ 4. 9:00 p.m. | d. 1445 |
| _____ 5. 4:00 p.m. | e. 0500 |
| _____ 6. 5:00 a.m. | f. 0620 |
| _____ 7. 2:15 p.m. | g. twenty-four thirty |
| _____ 8. 6:20 a.m. | h. 2400 |
| _____ 9. 12:30 a.m. | i. oh two hundred hours |
| _____ 10. 12:00 midnight | j. 1700 |

ABBREVIATION MATCH

Directions: Match the following words with their abbreviations.
Put the letter of the correct abbreviation in the
blank before the correct word. (Tr@)

- | | |
|-------------------|----------|
| ___ 1. Tuesday | a. Apr. |
| ___ 2. weeks | b. Jun. |
| ___ 3. August | c. da. |
| ___ 4. Friday | d. mo. |
| ___ 5. month | e. Tues. |
| ___ 6. September | f. Oct. |
| ___ 7. Monday | g. Sat. |
| ___ 8. day | h. Jan. |
| ___ 9. year | i. yrs. |
| ___ 10. April | j. mos. |
| ___ 11. Sunday | k. Jul. |
| ___ 12. February | l. F |
| ___ 13. months | m. wks. |
| ___ 14. June | n. Sept. |
| ___ 15. Wednesday | o. W |
| ___ 16. week | p. Sun. |
| ___ 17. Saturday | q. Feb. |
| ___ 18. July | r. May |
| ___ 19. years | s. Jan. |
| ___ 20. October | t. Aug. |
| | u. wk. |
| | v. Mon. |
| | w. yr. |



SHORT READINGS

1. In America time is very important. Most Americans have wristwatches so they always know what time it is. There are clocks in business offices, supermarkets, homes and schools. Children learn to tell time when they are in elementary school. Parents give watches to their children as soon as the children learn to tell time.

2. There are 24 hours in a day. Every day has 24 h _____.
 We use a.m. when t _____ time is between midnight _____ noon.
 The time between m _____ and noon is morning. S _____
 a.m. means morning. We _____ p.m. when the time _____ between
 noon and midnight. W _____ divide p.m. into two p _____. From
 noon to six _____ is the afternoon. From s _____ o'clock
 until midnight is t _____ evening or night. So _____ means
 afternoon or evening.
3. Virginia and Patty are at the beach. They are on the b _____.
 Patty is playing in t _____ sand. Virginia is playing _____ the
 sand with Patty. T _____ can stay at the b _____ for one
 hour. Virginia l _____ at her watch. It _____ 10:00 a.m.
 They came t _____ the beach at 9:30. T _____ have to go home _____
 thirty minutes. They have t _____ go home at 10:30 _____.
4. There are seven days in a week. On the calendar the f _____.
 day of the week _____ Sunday. The first day _____ work is Monday.
 Many p _____ think of Monday as t _____ first day of the
 w _____. Monday through Friday is _____ work week. Monday,
 Tuesday, W _____, Thursday, and Friday are
 w _____. Saturday and Sunday are w _____ days.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

5. Every week has a weekend. Some people work on w _____.
 Some people relax on w _____. They go to the b _____.
 Some people take food t _____ the beach for a p _____. Some
 people have picnics _____ the parks. Many people l _____
 weekends. Sometimes a holiday c _____ on Monday. Then we
 h _____ a three-day weekend. Sometimes _____ holiday comes on
 Friday. T _____ we have a three-day w _____, too.

6. Sunday is the first day of the week. Sunday is the last
d _ _ of the weekend. Some p _ _ _ _ go to church on
S _ _ _ _ . In Hawaii the stores _ _ _ open on Sunday. Many
P _ _ _ _ go shopping on Sunday. S _ _ _ people just relax
on S _ _ _ _ .
7. Monday is the second day of the week. It is the first
w _ _ _ _ . Some people do not l _ _ _ Monday. They do
not l _ _ _ to go back to w _ _ _ after the weekend. Some
P _ _ _ _ say Monday is "blue M _ _ _ _ ." "Blue Monday"
means Monday _ _ a sad day. Sometimes b _ _ _ is a color for
S _ _ _ _ .
8. There are twelve months in a year. The first month of t _ _
year is January. The l _ _ _ month of the year _ _ December.
The word January _ _ from a Latin word, J _ _ _ . Janus was
a god _ _ doors. Janus had two f _ _ _ . One face looked
ahead _ _ _ one face looked back. T _ _ first month is named
f _ _ Janus because he could l _ _ _ ahead to a new y _ _
and he could look b _ _ _ to the old year.

9. February is the second month of the year. It has twenty-eight days. D ____ Leap Years February has ____ extra day. So during L ____ Years February has twenty-nine d ____ . Leap Years come every f ____ years. The last Leap Y ____ was in 1976. When w ____ the next Leap Year b ____ ? The next Leap Year w ____ be in 1980.

10. There are four seasons in a year. The four seasons are w ____, spring, summer, fall. Autumn ____ another name for the f ____ season. Some people call t ____ fall season autumn. On t ____ mainland, winter is the c ____ part of the year. W ____ lasts from December to F ____ . Spring is the next s ____ . It starts in March ____ ends in May. Summer s ____ in June and ends ____ August. Fall starts in S ____ . In Hawaii we don't h ____ four seasons. We have t ____ seasons-- the rainy season ____ the rest of the y ____ . The rainy season usually c ____ during the winter months. M ____ people like Hawaii because t ____ are not four seasons. T ____ weather is never too h ____ or too cold.

SHORT READINGS

1. In America time is very important. Most Americans have wristwatches so they always know what time it is. There are clocks in business offices, supermarkets, hospitals and schools. Children learn to tell time when they are in elementary school. Parents often give watches to their children as soon as the children learn to tell time.
2. There are 24 hours in a day. Every day has 24 hours. We use a.m. when the time is between midnight and noon. The time between midnight and noon is morning. So a.m. means morning. We use p.m. when the time is between noon and midnight. We divide p.m. into two parts. From noon to six o'clock is the afternoon. From six o'clock until midnight is the evening or night. So p.m. means afternoon or evening.
3. Virginia and Patty are at the beach. They are on the beach. Patty is playing in the sand. Virginia is playing in the sand with Patty. They can stay at the beach for one hour. Virginia looks at her watch. It is 10:00 a.m. They came to the beach at 9:30. They have to go home in thirty minutes. They have to go home at 10:30 a.m.

4. There are seven days in a week. On the calendar the first day of the week is Sunday. The first day of work is Monday. Many people think of Monday as the first day of the week. Monday through Friday is a work week. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday are weekdays. Saturday and Sunday are weekend days.
5. Every week has a weekend. Some people work on weekends. Some people relax on weekends. They go to the beach. Some people take food to the beach for a picnic. Some people have picnics in the parks. Many people like weekends. Sometimes a holiday comes on Monday. Then we have a three-day weekend. Sometimes a holiday comes on Friday. Then we have a three-day weekend, too.
6. Sunday is the first day of the week. Sunday is the last day of the weekend. Some people go to church on Sunday. In Hawaii the stores are open on Sunday. Many people go shopping on Sunday. Some people just relax on Sunday.

7. Monday is the second day of the week. It is the first workday. Some people do not like Monday. They do not like to go back to work after the weekend. Some people say Monday is "blue Monday." "Blue Monday" means Monday is a sad day. Sometimes blue is a color for sadness.
8. There are twelve months in a year. The first month of the year is January. The last month of the year is December.
9. The word January is from a Latin word, Janus. Janus was a god of doors. Janus had two faces. One face looked ahead and one face looked back. The first month is named for Janus because he could look ahead to a new year and he could look back to the old year.
9. February is the second month of the year. It has twenty-eight days. During Leap Years February has an extra day. So during Leap Years February has twenty-nine days. Leap Years come every four years. The last Leap Year was in 1976. When will the next Leap Year be? The next Leap Year will be in 1980.

10. There are four seasons in a year. The four seasons are winter, spring, summer, fall. Autumn is another name for the fall season. Some people call the fall season autumn. On the mainland, winter is the coldest part of the year. Winter lasts from December to February. Spring is the next season. It starts in March and ends in May. Summer starts in June and ends in August. Fall starts in September. In Hawaii we don't have four seasons. We have two seasons--the rainy season and the rest of the year. The rainy season usually comes during the winter months. Many people like Hawaii because there are not four seasons. The weather is never too hot or too cold.



UNIT II
ISLAND WAYS

PREVIEW

Unit II is an introduction to Mahimahi Island and Tamarind City. As you read the stories and do the exercises, you will become acquainted with the people of Mahimahi Island. You will also see how the text is arranged and what kinds of readings and exercises you will be doing as you continue to work in the text.

Besides the stories, the main language exercise for this unit is to understand how we use some common prepositions. You will work with a few of the most frequently used prepositions, in, on, at, to, and toward. Check your work and correct any mistakes as you work through the units.

MAHIMAH I ISLAND

READING I

Mahimahi Island is in the Pacific Ocean. It is near the H _____ Islands. The Hawaiian people c _____ to Mahimahi Island first. T _____ island looked like a d _____ fish. The Hawaiian people n _____ the island Mahimahi. Mahimahi _____ the Hawaiian word for d _____.

The area of Mahimahi _____ is about 200 square m _____. The population of Mahimahi _____ is about 30,000.

More _____ more people came to M _____ Island. The people named t _____ western part of the _____ Dolphin Head. They named t _____ eastern part of the _____ Dolphin Tail. Most people l _____ on the eastern part _____ the island. There are s _____ plantations on the eastern s _____ of the island. Pineapples _____ sugar cane grow on t _____ plantations.

Tamarind City is t _____ largest city on Mahimahi. Y _____ can find Tamarind City _____ the map of Mahimahi. _____ City and Poi City _____ two other cities on M _____.

The main industries for t _____ island are tourism, fishing _____ agriculture. Most tourists stay _____ hotels east of Tamarind C _____. Ahi and Poi are t _____ fishing ports. The fishing _____ is in Ahi City _____ Poi City. The agricultural l _____ is south of Tamarind C _____. The

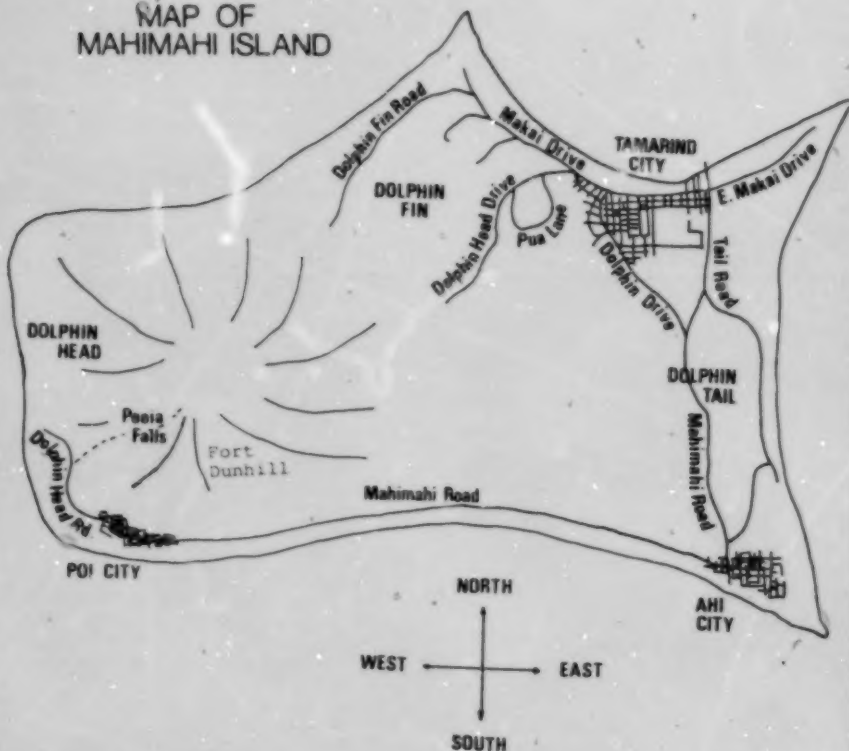
plantations are south of Tamarind City.

English is the main language on Mahimahi.

Many people speak other languages. There are Chinese, Hawaiian, Japanese, Korean, Samoan, Tagalog

Vietnamese people on Mahimahi.

MAP OF MAHIMAHI ISLAND



MAHIMAH I ISLAND

READING I

Mahimahi Island is in the Pacific Ocean. It is near the Hawaiian Islands. The Hawaiian people came to Mahimahi Island first. The island looked like a dolphin fish. The Hawaiian people named the island Mahimahi. Mahimahi is the Hawaiian word for dolphin.

The area of Mahimahi Island is about 200 square miles. The population of Mahimahi Island is about 30,000.

More and more people came to Mahimahi Island. The people named the western part of the island Dolphin Head. They named the eastern part of the island Dolphin Tail. Most people live on the eastern part of the island. There are small plantations on the eastern side of the island. Pineapples and sugar-cane grow on the plantations.

Tamarind City is the largest city on Mahimahi. You can find Tamarind City on the map of Mahimahi. Ahi City and Poi City are two other cities on Mahimahi.

The main industries for the island are tourism, fishing and agriculture. Most tourists stay in hotels east of Tamarind City. Ahi and Poi are the fishing ports. The fishing industry is in Ahi City and Poi City. The agricultural land is south of Tamarind City. The plantations are south of Tamarind City.

English is the main language on Mahimahi Island. Many people speak other languages. There are Chinese, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Japanese, Korean, Samoan, Tagalog and Vietnamese people on Mahimahi Island.

COMPREHENSION

Read the first story about Mahimahi Island. Answer the following questions. (Tri)

1. Where is Mahimahi Island?
2. Is Mahimahi Island near other islands?
3. Who came to Mahimahi first?
4. Who named the island?
5. What does Mahimahi mean?
6. What is the area of Mahimahi Island?
7. Is the area of Mahimahi Island about 200 square miles?
8. What is the population of Mahimahi Island?
9. Is the population of Mahimahi about 30,000?
10. What did the people name the western part of the island?
11. Are there plantations on the western part of the island?
12. Where do most people live on Mahimahi Island?
13. What did the people name the eastern part of the island?
14. Are there plantations on the eastern part of the island?
15. Where are the small plantations?
16. What grows on the plantations?
17. What is the largest city on Mahimahi Island?
18. How many cities are there on Mahimahi Island?
19. What are the names of the cities on Mahimahi Island?
20. What are the main industries on Mahimahi Island?
21. What is the main industry in Poi City?
22. What is the main language on Mahimahi Island?

VOCABULARY

Be sure you understand the words in this list. Write definitions for the underlined words. Write the definitions

in your native language if you want to. (Tr2)

1. "The Hawaiian people thought the island looked like a dolphin."

to look like -

2. "The population of Mahimahi is about 30,000."
- population -

3. "There are small plantations on Dolphin Tail."
- plantation -

4. north-
south-
east-
west-

5. Dolphin Fin is north of Tamarind City. It is also west of Tamarind City. Dolphin Fin is northwest of Tamarind City.

6. Ahi City is south of Tamarind City. It is also east of Tamarind City. Ahi City is _____ of Tamarind City.

7. Poi City is south of Tamarind City. It is also west of Tamarind City. Poi City is _____ of Tamarind City.

8. Tamarind City is _____ of Dolphin Head. It is also _____ of Dolphin Head.

9. Tamarind City is _____ of Dolphin Head.

10. Tamarind City is _____ of Poi City. It is also _____ of Poi City. Tamarind City is _____ of Poi City.

11. In Hawaii you should know these direction words:

mauka - toward the mountains

makai - toward the ocean

ewa - toward the west

Diamond Head - on Oahu, toward the east; toward

Diamond Head

Koko Head - on Oahu, past Diamond Head

leeward - west; on Oahu, Aiea to Makaha

windward - the Kailua/Kaneohe side of Oahu

the north shore - Waimea Bay and Sunset Beach side of Oahu

MAHIMAHÍ ISLAND

READING IN

The island of Mahimahi is in the Pacific Ocean near the Hawaiian Islands. The Hawaiian people were the first people to live on the island. They came to the island many years ago. They walked around the island and measured it with their footsteps. They drew a map of the island on a stone. The map looked like a dolphin fish. So they called the island Mahimahi. Mahimahi is the Hawaiian word for dolphin fish.

Mahimahi is about 200 square miles in area. The population of the island is about 20,000.

The people of Mahimahi named the western side of the island Dolphin Head. This is a very mountainous and rainy region. The people of Mahimahi name the eastern part of the island Dolphin Tail. This part of the island is made up of flat, rolling plains. Pineapples and sugar cane grow on small plantations on the eastern side of the island.

Tamarind City is the largest city on Mahimahi Island. You can find Tamarind City on the map of Mahimahi. There are two other cities: Mahimahi, Ahi City and Pahi City.

The main sources of income for the island are tourism, fishing and agriculture. Many tourists like to stay in hotels east of Tamarind City. The fishing industry is

1 _____ in Ahi City and _____ Poi City. Ahi and P _____ are fishing ports. The _____ land is located just a _____ of Tamarind City. So t _____ plantations are south of T _____ City, too.

The main l _____ of the island is _____, but many people speak _____ languages. Other languages you c _____ hear on Mahimahi are C _____, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Japanese, Korean, S _____, Tagalog and Vietnamese.



MAHIMAHÍ ISLAND

READING 1A

The island of Mahimahi is in the Pacific Ocean near the Hawaiian Islands. The Hawaiian people were the first people to live on the island. They came to the island many years ago. They walked around the island and measured it with their foot-steps. They drew a map of the island on a stone. The map looked like a dolphin fish. So they called the island Mahimahi Island. Mahimahi is the Hawaiian word for dolphin fish.

Mahimahi is about 200 square miles in area. The population of the island is about 30,000.

The people of Mahimahi named the western side of the island Dolphin Head. This is a very mountainous and rainy region. The people of Mahimahi named the eastern part of the island Dolphin Tail. This part of the island is made up of flat, rolling plains. Pineapples and sugar cane grow on small plantations on the eastern side of the island.

Tamarind City is the largest city on Mahimahi Island. You can find Tamarind City on the map of Mahimahi. There are two other cities on Mahimahi, Ahi City and Poi City.

The main sources of income for the island are tourism, fishing and agriculture. Most tourists like to stay in hotels east of Tamarind City. The fishing industry is located in Ahi City and in Poi City. Ahi and Poi are fishing ports. The agricultural land is located just south of Tamarind City. So

the plantations are south of Tamarind City, too.

The main language of the island is English, but many people speak other languages. Other languages you can hear on Mahimahi are Chinese, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Japanese, Korean, Samoan, Tagalog and Vietnamese.



COMPREHENSION

1. How did the Hawaiians measure the island?
2. Did they draw a map of the island?
3. Who drew the first map of Mahimahi Island?
4. Where was the map?
5. List three sources of income for the island.
6. Where do most tourists stay when they come to Mahimahi?
7. How do you think most people earn money in Poi City?
8. Where is the agricultural land located?
9. Where are the plantations located?
10. Do you think everybody on Mahimahi speaks English?
11. Do you think it is necessary to speak English in order to get a job on Mahimahi Island? Can you think of any jobs on the island where English would not be necessary?

VOCABULARY

1. Most tourists prefer to stay in hotels east of Tamarind City.
prefer -
to stay -

Stay is a common verb. It means to stop or to remain in a particular place or in a particular condition for some amount of time.

2. Read the following sentences.
____ a. They stay at home on weekends.
____ b. They stay in the house at night.
____ c. They stayed in Tamarind City.
____ d. They stayed at the beach.

- _____ e. She stayed for dinner.
- _____ f. He stayed on the boat.
- _____ g. Young-Hee and Chul-Soo came to Hawaii last year.
Bong-Sik stayed in Korea.
- _____ h. The boys stayed clean all day.
- _____ i. Manuel stays healthy all the time.
- _____ j. Be sure the room stays neat.

In the sentences above, put an X by the sentences in which stay means to stop or remain at a place. Put a ✓ by the sentences in which stay means to remain in a particular condition. Mark the sentences now. Then go on to the next paragraph.

Look at the sentences in which stay means to stop or remain at a place. What kind of words come after stay in the sentences?

Notice that there are small words (we call them prepositions) right after stay. These prepositional phrases after stay help us understand that we are talking about stopping or remaining in a place. Read the examples below.

- a. He stayed in the bathtub for an hour.
- b. She stayed at the party.

Now read the exercise sentences again. Underline the prepositional phrases.

In some stay sentences, the prepositional phrase after stay indicates a place that is not specific. Read the examples below.

- | | | |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | place | time |
| She stayed | <u>on duty</u> | (for three hours). |
| | place | time |
| He stayed | <u>in the Army</u> | (for five years). |

Look at the sentences with stay + condition. Are the words after stay the same as with stay + place?

English in Hawaii. In Hawaiian pidgin stay is often used for the verb be when we talk about location. Read the following sentences. You will hear sentences like these in Hawaii. You probably will not see them in writing.

Where he stay?
(Where is he?)

He stay da house.
(He is in the house.)

She stay Hilo.
(She is in Hilo.)

Talking About People and Languages

The following list contains information about how we refer to people from other countries. It also contains information about the names of languages as we refer to them in English.

You should know how to refer to your own nationality and language in English.

A person from China is Chinese, and speaks Chinese.
(Many people do not know that Mandarin and Cantonese are two Chinese languages.)

A person from Japan is Japanese and speaks Japanese.

A person from Vietnam is Vietnamese and speaks Vietnamese.

A person from the Philippines is Filipino and speaks Tagalog or Ilocano. (There are many other Filipino languages.)

A person from Korea is Korean and speaks Korean.

A person from Samoa is Samoan and speaks Samoan.

A person with Hawaiian blood is Hawaiian. There is a Hawaiian language, but not many Hawaiians speak Hawaiian now. The word Hawaiian means people with Hawaiian blood. It also means the Hawaiian language.

What would we call a person from Mahimahi? If they had their own language, what would it be?

A person from Mahimahi is a _____ and speaks _____.

(Tr 3)

TAMARIND CITY

READING 2

Tamarind City is on Mahimahi Island. The people call Tamarind C _ _ _ "the city of one t _ _ _ _ trees." Actually, there are m _ _ _ , many trees in Tamarind C _ _ _ . There are more than _ _ _ thousand trees in Tamarind C _ _ _ .

Some Japanese and Filipino f _ _ _ _ _ founded the city 75 y _ _ _ _ ago. The city is g _ _ _ _ . The population of the c _ _ _ is 16,000. It is t _ _ largest city on Mahimahi _ _ _ _ . It is not a l _ _ _ _ city like Manila, Saigon _ _ _ Seoul.

The residential area _ _ _ west of Mango Boulevard. M _ _ _ people live in the r _ _ _ _ _ area.

TAMARIND CITY

READING 2

Tamarind City is on Mahimahi Island. The people call Tamarind City "the city of one thousand trees." Actually, there are many, many trees in Tamarind City. There are more than one thousand trees in Tamarind City.

Some Japanese and Filipino farmers founded the city 75 years ago. The city is growing. The population of the city is 16,000. It is the largest city on Mahimahi Island. It is not a large city like Manila, Saigon or Seoul.

The residential area is west of Mango Boulevard. Most people live in the residential area.

COMPREHENSION

1. Where is Tamarind City?
2. What do the people call Tamarind City?
3. How many trees are in Tamarind City?
4. Who founded Tamarind City?
5. When was the city founded?
6. How many people live in Tamarind City?
7. What is the largest city on Mahimahi Island?
8. Where is the residential area?
9. Where do most people live in Tamarind City?
10. What do you think residential means? Try to guess. Don't use your dictionary.



TAMARIND CITY

READING 2A

Tamarind City is located on the island of Mahimahi. The people call Tamarind C _ _ _ "the city of one t _ _ _ _ trees." Actually, there are m _ _ _ than a thousand trees _ _ Tamarind City.

Some Japanese _ _ _ Filipino farmers founded the c _ _ _ about 75 years ago. _ _ _ has grown rapidly ever s _ _ _ . The population of the c _ _ _ is now 16,000. It _ _ _ the largest city on t _ _ island of Mahimahi, but _ _ _ is very small compared t _ _ cities like Saigon, Seoul _ _ _ Manila.

Most people in t _ _ city live west of M _ _ _ _ Boulevard in the residential _ _ _ _ .

Which story was easiest to read? Story 2 Story 2A



TAMARIND CITY

READING 2A

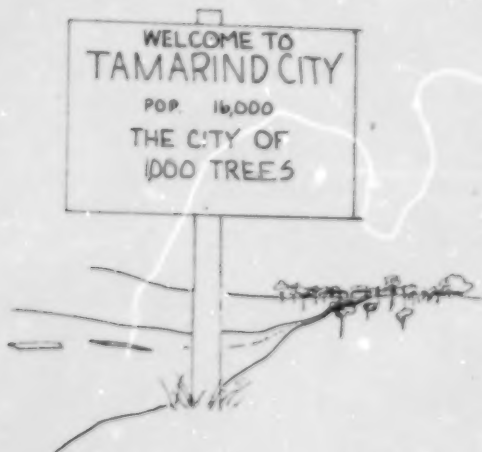
Tamarind City is located on the island of Mahimahi. The people call Tamarind City "the city of one thousand trees." Actually, there are more than a thousand trees in Tamarind City.

Some Japanese and Filipino farmers founded the city about 75 years ago. It has grown rapidly ever since. The population of the city is now 16,000. It is the largest city on the island of Mahimahi, but it is very small compared to cities like Saigon, Seoul or Manila.

Most people in the city live west of Mango Boulevard in the residential area.

Which story was easiest to read? Story 2

Story 2A



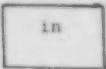
COMPREHENSION

1. How many trees are there in Tamarind City?
2. Who founded Tamarind City?
3. When was Tamarind City founded?
4. How many people live in Tamarind City?
5. What is the largest city on Mahimahi?
6. Where do most of the people in the city live?

LANGUAGE USE

PREPOSITIONS

We can use in, on and at to indicate a place.

 in

in refers to a point that is enclosed or surrounded.

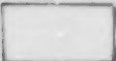
He lives in an apartment.

She lives in the house.

They live in Honolulu.

You are in Hawaii.

on

 on refers to a point along a surface.

She lives on Nene Street.

We live on Oahu.

The cat is on the roof.

He sits on the floor.

We use in with states, countries, continents and large and small cities.

He lives in California.
(a state)

He lives in Korea.
(a country)

He lives in Asia.
(a continent)

He lives in the West.
(a large area)

He lives in Manila.
(a city)

With islands and streets we use on.

We live on Oahu.
(But we live in Hawaii.)

They live on Nene Street.

at • at refers to a point away from the speaker. When we use at we are thinking of a place or point only.

He lives at 2131 Mango Blvd.

He is at the beach.

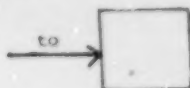
He is at the hospital.

We can have sentences like these:

She lives in Hawaii on Oahu on a street in a house at 220 Pali Avenue.

He is in Hawaii on Oahu at the beach on a bicycle.

We can use to and toward with verbs that indicate direction and movement.



to indicates movement which stops at a particular time or place.

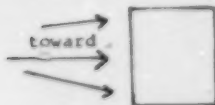
When we use to for direction we are thinking of a specific goal or destination.

We walk to the beach.
The beach is our goal or destination.

He goes to the park.

She is walking to the bank.

They are running to the library.



toward indicates movement in a general direction. It does not indicate a specific goal or destination.

They are walking toward the beach.

He walks toward the bank.

The cat is walking toward the hospital.

The girl is running toward the park.

(Tr4)

Map Exercises

Look at the map of Tamarind City. Answer the questions below.

1. You are taking a walk in Tamarind City. What street or streets can you walk on if you want to walk toward the beach?
2. You are at Fukuda's Auto Body Shop. You are going to the movie theatre. You walk toward _____ Boulevard.
3. You are at the library. You are going to deposit your pay check. You walk on Banyan Tree Street _____ the bank.
4. You live _____ Mango Blvd. You live _____ the Hibiscus Court Apts. You live _____ the second floor.
5. You are going _____ the zoo. You are on Mango Blvd. You are walking _____ the ocean.

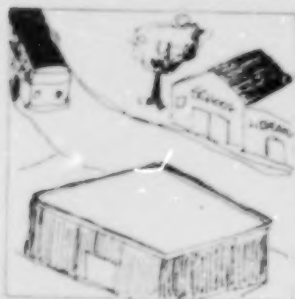
Exercises With Prepositions

Choose the sentences that describe the pictures on the following pages. Write the sentences beside the correct picture. There may be more than one sentence for a picture. (Tr5)

1. He lives at 293 Mango Blvd.
2. The cat is in the roof.
3. The bank is in Tamarind Blvd.
4. He is at the library.
5. The cat is on the roof.
6. They are to the library.
7. He is at the post office.
8. The bank is on Tamarind Blvd.
9. They are riding to the school.
10. She is on the ocean.
11. They are driving toward Tamarind City.
12. They are driving to Tamarind City.
13. She is in the ocean.
14. They are on the boat.
15. He is at the park.
16. She is walking toward the hospital.
17. He is in the park.
18. He is to the park.
19. They are in the boat.
20. He is at the beach.
21. He is on the beach.
22. The bus is going toward the library.
23. She is to the hospital.
24. The house is in 293 Mango Blvd.



A.

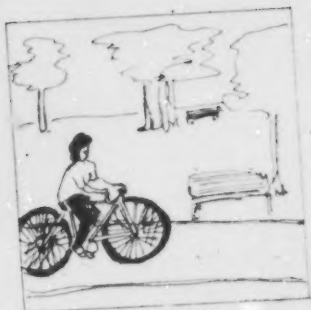


B.



C.

54



d.

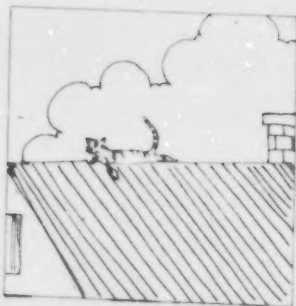


e.



f.

55



g.



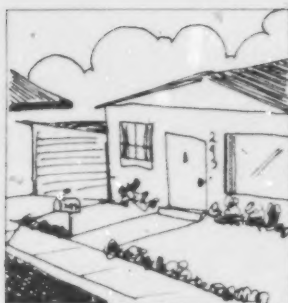
h.



i.



J.



K.



L.

More Exercises With Prepositions

Read the sentences. Look at the pictures. Each picture has four sentences. Circle the letters of the sentences that describe the pictures. There may be more than one sentence for a picture. Mark all the sentences that tell about the picture. (Tr 6)



- 1.
- a. They are going to the beach.
 - b. They are going at the beach.
 - c. They are going on the beach.
 - d. They are going in the beach.



- 2.
- a. He works on Mori's Barber Shop.
 - b. He works at Mori's Barber Shop.
 - c. He works to Mori's Barber Shop.
 - d. He works toward Mori's Barber Shop.



3. a. She is on Tamarind City.
b. She is toward Tamarind City.
c. She is to Tamarind City.
d. She is in Tamarind City.



4. a. They are moving into an apartment.
b. They are moving through an apartment.
c. They are moving in an apartment.
d. They are moving on an apartment.



5. a. They live to Mahimahi Island.
b. They live into Mahimahi Island.
c. They live through Mahimahi Island.
d. They live on Mahimahi Island.



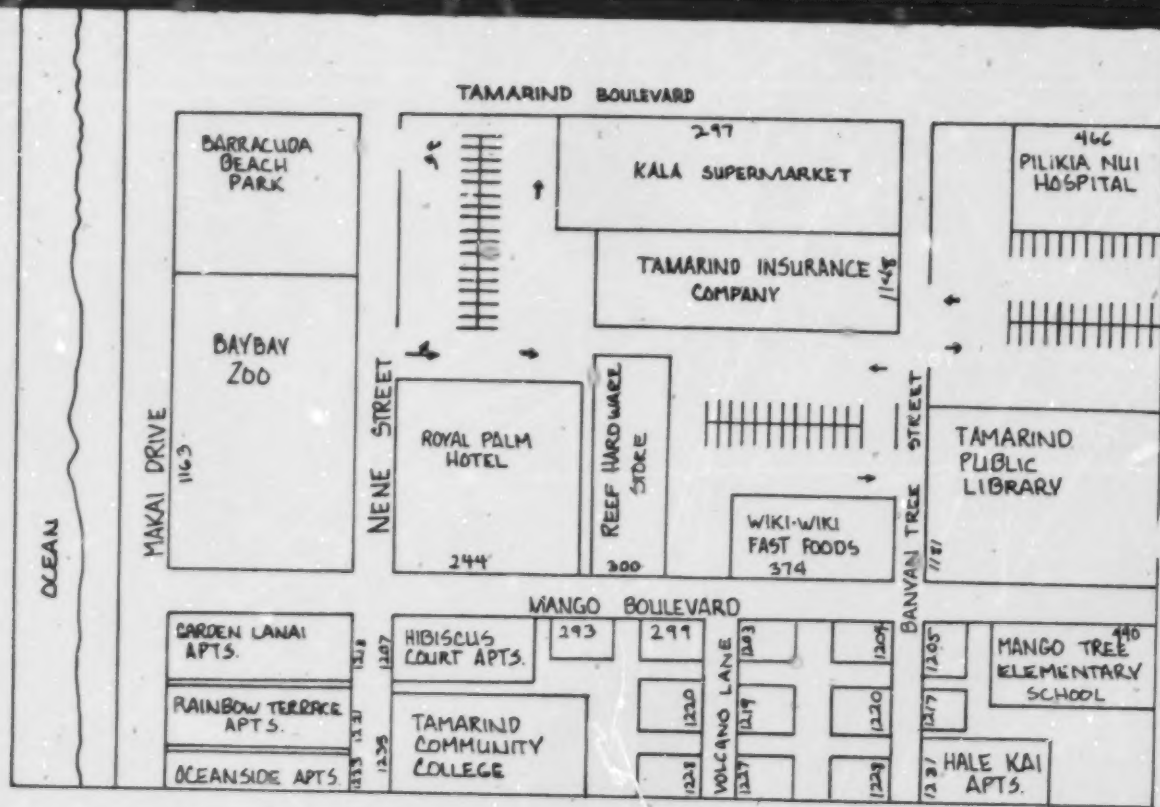
6. a. We live at Hawaii.
b. We live to Hawaii.
c. We live on Hawaii.
d. We live in Hawaii.



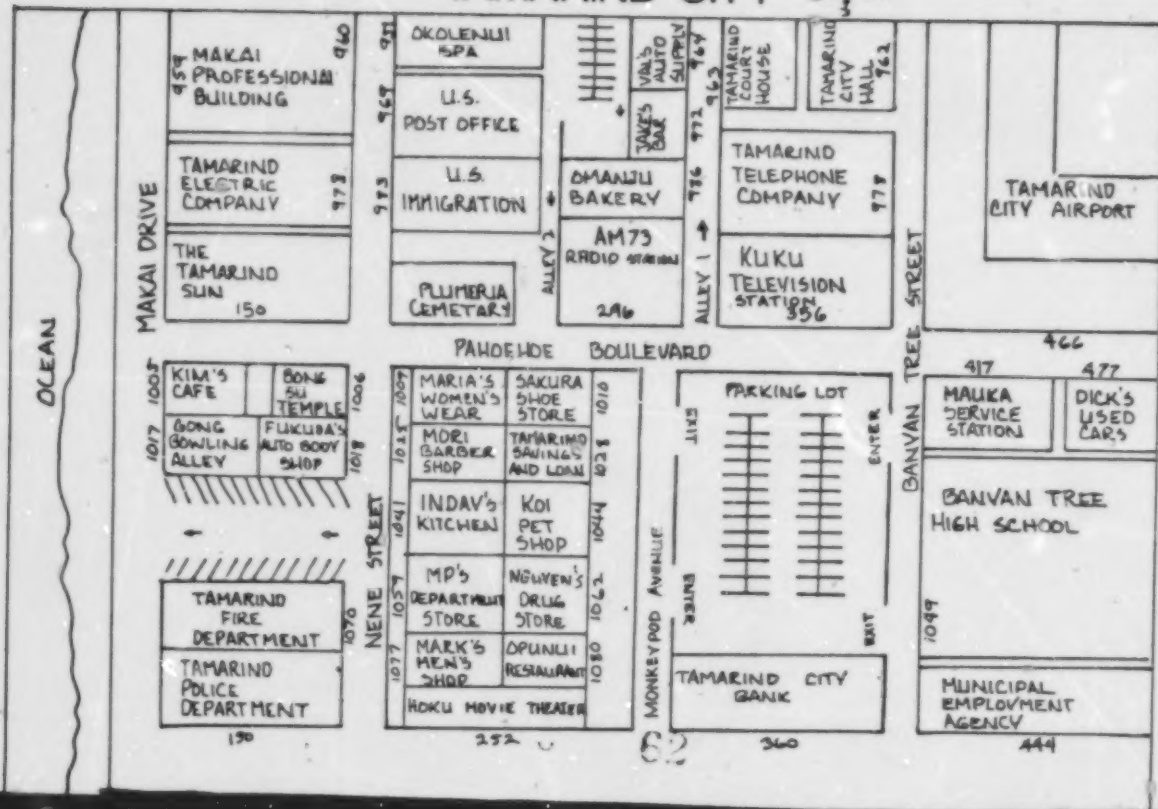
7. a. He is walking at the beach.
b. He is walking in the park.
c. He is walking toward the beach.
d. He is walking toward the park.



8. a. They work in the hospital.
b. They work to the hospital.
c. They work at the hospital.
d. They work on the hospital.

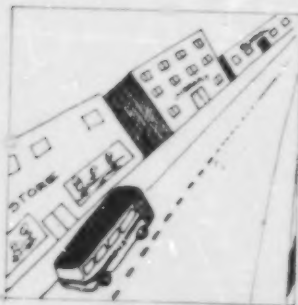


TAMARIND CITY





9. a. She rides a bus in school.
b. She rides a bus at school.
c. She rides a bus to school.
d. She rides a bus on school.



10. a. The bus is moving toward the school.
b. The bus is moving toward the library.
c. The bus is moving in the school.
d. The bus is moving at the library.



11. a. He is on the park.
b. He is to the park.
c. He is at the park.
d. He is in the park.

RECOGNITION EXERCISES

Exercise 1

_____ in the hospital
_____ at the school
_____ on Nene Street
_____ at the beach
_____ in the house
_____ in the hospital
_____ at the library
_____ in the city
_____ at City Hall
_____ in City Hall

time: _____ sec.

in the hospital
at the school
on Nene Street
on the beach
on the house
at the hospital
in the library
in the city
at City Hall
at City Hall

_____ % correct

Exercise 2

_____ Who's he?
_____ Who's she?
_____ What's this?
_____ Where do you live?
_____ Do you work?
_____ What's your address?
_____ Where's your address?
_____ What's your name?
_____ What's his address
_____ What's her name?

time: _____ sec.

Who's he?
Who's he?
What's this?
Where do you work?
Do you work?
What's your name?
What's your address?
What's his name?
What's her address?
What's his name?

_____ % correct

Exercise 3

_____ to the beach
_____ to the library
_____ toward the bank
_____ at the hospital
_____ on the house
_____ on the beach
_____ in the bank
_____ at the school
_____ toward the park
_____ to the beach

time: _____ sec.

to the park
to the library
toward the bank
to the hospital
in the house
on the beach
to the bank
at the school
toward the park
toward the beach
_____ % correct

UNIT III

MOVING IN AND EATING OUT

PREVIEW

In Unit III there are two major activities. In the first activity you will learn to read and order from an American-style menu. In the second activity you will learn to read advertisements of sales in newspapers. There is special vocabulary to learn with each of these activities.

Unit III also contains cloze readings about moving to a new city.

RANDY LEE'S NEW JOB AND NEW HOME

READING 3

Randy Lee and his family moved to Tamarind City yesterday. Tamarind City is on the island of Mahimahi. Randy has a wife and two children. His wife's name is Nancy. His children's names are Tim and Cindy.

Randy is going to work at Fukuda's Body Shop. He got the job two weeks ago. This is his first autobody job. He studied autobody repair for two months. He wants to learn a lot more autobody. He wants to learn from Mr. George Fukuda. Mr. George Fukuda owns Fukuda's Body Shop.

Randy and his family don't have a house or apartment in Tamarind City. They came from another city. They are living at the Royal Palm Hotel now. Tim will look for a house or apartment soon.

RANDY LEE'S NEW JOB AND NEW HOME

READING 3

Randy Lee and his family moved to Tamarind City yesterday. Tamarind City is on the island of Mahimahi. Randy has a wife and two children. His wife's name is Nancy. His children's names are Terry and Cindy.

Randy is going to work at Fukuda's Auto Body Shop. He got the job two weeks ago. This is his first autobody job. He studied autobody repair for two months. He wants to learn a lot more about autobody. He wants to learn from Mr. George Fukuda. Mr. George Fukuda owns Fukuda's Auto Body Shop.

Randy and his family don't have a house or apartment in Tamarind City. They came from another island. They are living at the Royal Palm Hotel now. They will look for a house or apartment soon.

COMPREHENSION

1. Did Randy Lee move to Tamarind City yesterday?
2. Where did Randy Lee move yesterday?
3. Is Mahimahi a city?
4. Is Tamarind City on Mahimahi?
5. Does Randy have a wife?
6. Does Randy have one or two children?
7. What is Randy's wife's name?
8. Are his children's names Terry and Nancy?

9. Where will Randy work?
10. Did Randy get the job three weeks ago?
11. When did Randy get the job?
12. Is this Randy's first autobody job?
13. How long did Randy study autobody?
14. What did Randy study for two months?
15. What does Randy want to learn?
16. Does Randy own Fukuda's Auto Body Shop?
17. Who owns Fukuda's Auto Body Shop?
18. Does Randy have a house in Tamarind City?
19. Does Randy have an apartment in Tamarind City?
20. Who came from another island?
21. Where are Randy and his family living now?
22. Who is living at the Royal Palm Hotel now?
23. What will Randy and his family look for soon?

RANDY LEE'S NEW JOB AND NEW HOME

READING 3A

Randy Lee, his wife, Nancy, and their two children, Terry and Cindy, moved to Tamarind City on the island of Mahimahi yesterday. Randy is going to s _ _ _ _ working as an autobody r _ _ _ _ _ at Fukuda's Auto Body S _ _ _ this week. George Fukuda, t _ _ owner and manager of F _ _ _ _ ' Auto Body Shop, interviewed R _ _ _ _ two weeks ago and g _ _ _ him a job. This w _ _ _ be Randy's first job _ _ an autobody repairman. He _ _ _ _ to have a job _ _ a custodian at a s _ _ _ _ in another city on _ _ _ _ _ island, but he

decided to change jobs. He studied _____ repair for two months _____ then applied for a job _____ at Fukuda's. He heard _____ the job from his _____, John Lee. He still doesn't know everything about autobody, but he hopes to learn a lot more about repairing cars _____ from Mr. Fukuda and his _____ employees.

Since Randy and his _____ family are new residents _____ Tamarind City, they are staying _____ at the Royal Palm Hotel _____ on Mango Boulevard. They will _____ stay at the hotel _____ they are able to find _____ an apartment or house to rent.

RANDY LEE'S NEW JOB AND NEW HOME

READING 3A

Randy Lee, his wife, Nancy, and their two children, Terry and Cindy, moved to Tamarind City on the island of Mahimahi yesterday. Randy is going to start working as an autobody repairman at Fukuda's Auto Body Shop this week. George Fukuda, the owner and manager of Fukuda's Auto Body Shop, interviewed Randy two weeks ago and gave him a job. This will be Randy's first job as an autobody repairman. He used to have a job as a custodian at a school in another city on another island, but he decided to change jobs. He studied autobody repair for two months and then applied for a job at Fukuda's. He heard about the job from his uncle, John Lee. He still doesn't know everything about autobody, but he hopes to learn a lot more about repairing cars from Mr. Fukuda and his employees.

Since Randy and his family are new residents of Tamarind City, they are staying at the Royal Palm Hotel on Mango Boulevard. They will stay at the hotel until they are able to find an apartment or house to rent.

COMPREHENSION

1. What is Randy Lee's wife's name?
2. What are his children's names?
3. When did they move to Mahimahi?
4. What is Randy going to do at Fukuda's Auto Body Shop?
5. Who is the owner and manager of Fukuda's Auto Body Shop?
6. How did Randy get the job at Fukuda's?
7. What was Randy's job before?
8. Where did Randy used to live?
9. How did Randy prepare for his job at Fukuda's?
10. Who told Randy about the job at Fukuda's?
11. Is Randy an expert autobody repairman?
12. How does Randy plan to learn more about autobody repair?
13. Why are Randy and his family staying at the Royal Palm Hotel?
14. Have Randy and his family lived in Tamarind City before?
15. How long will they stay at the hotel?
16. What does Randy plan to look for in the future?

OPUNUI RESTAURANT

READING 4

Randy had many things to do. It was his first d _ _ in Tamarind City. He h _ _ to open a savings _ _ _ _ _ . He had to meet h _ _ boss. He had to b _ _ some things at the s _ _ _ _ _ center. But first he w _ _ _ _ _ to eat breakfast. He _ _ _ _ _ the hotel manager, "Where c _ _ I eat?" The manager t _ _ _ _ _ him to go to _ _ _ _ _ Restaurant. Randy asked, "Where _ _ Opunui Restaurant?" The manager s _ _ _ , "It is behind Hoku M _ _ _ _ Theater on Monkeypod Avenue." R _ _ _ _ said thank you. Randy w _ _ _ _ _ to the restaurant in f _ _ _ _ minutes. He was ready t _ _ order breakfast. He had \$ _ _ _ .

OPUNUI RESTAURANT

READING 4

Randy had many things to do. It was his first day in Tamarind City. He had to open a savings account. He had to meet his boss. He had to buy some things at the shopping center. But first he wanted to eat breakfast. He asked the hotel manager, "Where can I eat?" The manager told him to go to Opunui Restaurant. Randy asked, "Where is Opunui Restaurant?" The manager said, "It is behind Hoku Movie Theater on Monkeypod Avenue." Randy said thank you. Randy walked to the restaurant in five minutes. He was ready to order breakfast. He had \$2.00.

COMPREHENSION

1. How many things did Randy have to do?
2. Was it his first day in Tamarind City?
3. Whom did he have to meet?
4. Did Randy want to eat breakfast first?
5. Whom did he ask, "Where can I eat?"
6. What did he ask the hotel manager?
7. Did the manager tell Randy to go to Opunui Restaurant?
8. Where is Opunui Restaurant?
9. How many minutes did Randy walk?
10. Did Randy have \$2.00 or \$3.00?
11. Use the manager's directions to Randy as an example and answer the following question:

Where is Mark's Men Shop?

OPUNUI RESTAURANT

READING 4A

It was Randy's first day in Tamarind City, and he had a million things to do. He had to open _ savings account, meet his n _ boss, and pick up v _ _ _ _ _ things at the shopping c _ _ _ _ . However, the first thing h _ had to do was t _ eat breakfast. He asked t _ hotel manager the name _ _ a good restaurant and w _ _ advised to try Opunui R _ _ _ _ _ . Randy asked the manager t _ _ way to the restaurant. T _ _ manager said, "Go east _ _ Nene Street until you c _ _ _ to Tamarind Boulevard. Cross _ _ street and turn right. W _ _ _ past Hoku Movie Theater _ _ _ turn left

on Monkeypod _____. Opunui is on the l ____ side of
the street r _____ behind Hoku Theater. You c ____ miss
it." Randy thanked h ____ and left. Five minutes l _____
he was in the r _____ and ready to order. H ____
only had \$2.00 in h ____ pockets.

OPUNUI RESTAURANT

READING 4A

It was Randy's first day in Tamarind City, and he had a million things to do. He had to open a savings account, meet his new boss, and pick up various things at the shopping center. However, the first thing he had to do was to eat breakfast. He asked the hotel manager the name of a good restaurant and was advised to try Opunui Restaurant. Randy asked the manager the way to the restaurant. The manager said, "Go east on Nene Street until you come to Tamarind Boulevard. Cross the street and turn right. Walk past Hoku Movie Theater and turn left on Monkeypod Avenue. Opunui is on the left side of the street right behind Hoku Theater. You can't miss it." Randy thanked him and left. Five minutes later he was in the restaurant and ready to order. He only had \$2.00 in his pockets.

COMPREHENSION

1. How many things did Randy really have to do?
2. "...and pick up various things at the shopping center." What do you think "pick up" means?
3. Who advised Randy to go to Opunui Restaurant?

4. "You can't miss it."
What do you think "it" means?
5. How long did it take Randy to get to Opunui Restaurant?
6. Use the manager's directions to Randy as an example.
Tell Randy how to get to Koi Pet Shop from the Royal
Palm Hotel.

OPUNUI RESTAURANT

BREAKFAST MENU

OPUNUI ONO SPECIAL

Choice of juice (large)
Choice of Fresh Island Fruit
3 eggs (any style)
Pancakes with whipped butter
and syrup
Tender breakfast steak
2 slices of white or wheat toast
Coffee (all you can drink)

\$4.25

FOR KEIKI'S

Choice of juice (small)
1 egg with ham, bacon, or sausage
White or wheat Toast with butter/jam (1 slice)
Choice of cereal with milk

\$1.50

ONO BREAKFASTS

Please Order By Number

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1. Hot Cakes with Ham, Bacon
or Sausage | \$1.85 |
| 2. Two eggs and Hot Cakes | \$2.00 |
| 3. Choice of cereal with milk, One Egg, and
Bacon | \$1.75 |
| 4. Two Eggs with Ham, Bacon or
Sausage | \$1.70 |
| 5. Ham, Bacon or Sausage, (1) Egg, and
(2) Hot Cakes | \$2.25 |
| 6. Waffle with Ham, Bacon or Sausage | \$1.90 |
| 7. Choice of Cereal with milk, and Two Eggs | \$1.40 |

* All Ono Breakfasts Served with Toast and Coffee or Tea.

CALORIE COUNTER SPECIAL

Orange juice (small)
Granola, with skim milk
Soft-boiled egg
Whole wheat toast (1 slice)
Black coffee

\$1.25

OUR WIKI WIKI SPECIAL

Choice of juice (small)
Cereal with milk
Toast (1 slice)
Coffee

\$1.00



ISLAND FRESH FRUIT

Papaya (half) 40
Pineapple spears. 40
Banana. 25
Mango (in season) 50
Grapefruit (half) 40
Lychee (in season) 50

SIDE ORDERS

Hash Brown Potatoes 40
One egg (any style) 40
Two eggs (any style) 70
Hot Cakes (3 large) 90
Hot Cakes (\$ silver dollar) 90
Bacon (2 strips) 50
Ham 50
Sausage (2 links) 50
Portuguese Sausage 70
Toast (1 slice) 20
Omelet. 35
Omelet with cheese. 1.20
Waffles (2). 90
French Toast (2 slices) 75
Baked Manapua (pork filled). 35
Steamed Manapua (pork filled) 35
Rice. 35

JUICES

Guava Nectar. 30 .40
Passion Fruit 30 .40
Pineapple 30 .40
Orange. 30 .40
Tomato. 30 .40
Grape 30 .40
Grapefruit. 30 .40

BEVERAGES

Coffee. 40
Hot tea 25
Ice Cold Milk 25
Hot Chocolate with
whipped cream 30

CEREALS

With milk 35
With half and half. 40

Corn Flakes
Wheaties
Grapenuts
Rice Krispies
Sugar Frosted Flakes
Oatmeal
Cornmeal Mush
Granola

BREAKFAST PASTRY

Coffee Cake (homemade) 35
Doughnuts 20
Danish 35
Fresh Malasadas 25
Toasted English Muffins 40

COMPREHENSION

Read the following paragraphs and answer the questions after the paragraphs. The answers to the questions can be found in the Opunui Restaurant menu. (Tr1)

- A. Look at "Island Fresh Fruit" on the menu. A papaya is a big fruit. One person cannot eat a whole papaya. Opunui cuts papayas in half. Customers get half a papaya at Opunui's. They don't get a whole papaya.
1. Which fruits are cut in half at Opunui's?
 2. How much does half a papaya cost?
- B. Look at "Island Fresh Fruit" on the menu. Mangoes are sold from May to July. They are not sold from August to April. "*in season*" means that mangoes are sold part of the year. They are not sold all the year round.
1. Which fruits are sold "*in season*"?
 2. How much do Mangoes cost?
- C. Look at "Side Orders." "*Pork filled*" means that pork is put inside something. Manapuas have pork inside. Manapuas are "*pork filled*."
1. What foods are "*pork filled*"?
- D. Eggs can be cooked many ways (styles). Here are six styles.
- a. over easy: You fry an egg on both sides.
 - b. sunny-side up: You fry an egg on one side.
 - c. poached: You steam an egg.
 - d. soft boiled: You boil an egg for 3 to 8 minutes.
 - e. hard boiled: You boil an egg for 15 to 20 minutes.
 - f. scrambled: You beat an egg while frying it.
- Look at "Opunui Ono Special." "3 eggs (*any style*)" means the eggs can be cooked over easy, sunny-side up, poached,

soft boiled, hard boiled, or scrambled. You can choose one style.

1. Look at "Calorie Counter Special." What style is the egg?
 2. Look at "Side Orders." What can you order *"any style"*?
- E. Look at "Juices." Oponui Restaurant has two sizes of juice--small and large. The small size is cheaper than the large size.
1. How much is a small glass of juice?
 2. How much is a large glass of juice?
 3. How much is a big glass of tomato juice?
- F. Look at "Cereals." Some people like to put milk on their cereal. Some people like to put half-and-half on their cereal. Half-and-half is $\frac{1}{2}$ milk and $\frac{1}{2}$ cream. Cereal with half-and-half costs more than cereal with milk. For example, Wheaties with half-and-half costs 40¢. Wheaties with milk cost 35¢.
1. How much is Granola with half-and-half?
 2. How much is oatmeal with milk?
 3. How much is Cornmeal Mush with half and half?
 4. Is Oatmeal with milk cheaper than Oatmeal with half-and-half?
 5. Is Granola a cereal?
- G. Look at "Side Orders." A "silver dollar" hot cake is a small hot cake.
1. How many "silver dollar" hot cakes can you buy for 90¢?
 2. How many "silver dollar" hot cakes make one large hot cake?
 3. How many large hot cakes can you buy for 90¢?

H. "Slice" means piece. A slice of toast is a piece of bread cut from a loaf of bread and then toasted (cooked).

1. How much does one slice of toast cost?
2. How many slices of French Toast can you buy for 75¢?
3. Look at "Calorie Counter Special." How many slices of whole wheat toast do you get?

I. Look at "Ono Breakfast #1." You have three choices:

- (1) hot cakes with ham, (2) hot cakes with bacon, or
- (3) hot cakes with sausage. You cannot have hot cakes with ham, bacon and sausage. You can only choose one kind of meat. You cannot have all three kinds of meat.

1. Look at "Ono Breakfast #5." What choices can you make?
2. Look at "Ono Breakfast #5." Can you order ham, bacon, one egg, and hot cakes?
3. Look at "Ono Breakfast #3." What choices can you make?

J. "Complete" breakfasts are cheap. "Side orders" are expensive. The "complete" breakfasts at Opunui's are:

- (1) Opunui Ono Special, (2) For Keiki's, (3) Ono Breakfasts #1, #2, #3, #4, #5, #6, and #7, (4) Calorie Counter Special, and (5) Our Wiki Wiki Special. Look at "Our Wiki Wiki Special."

Our Wiki Wiki Special
(a complete breakfast)

Side Orders

Choice of juice (small)
Cereal with milk
Toast (1 slice)
Coffee

Total \$1.00

Choice of juice (small)... 30
Cereal with milk..... 35
Toast (1 slice)..... 20
Coffee..... 40

Total \$1.25

Ordering side orders is more expensive than ordering a complete breakfast.

1. How much money do you save by ordering "For Keiki's"?
2. How much money do you save by ordering "Ono Breakfast #6"?

K. Problem Solving

1. Find five hot foods on the menu. Write them down.
2. Find five cold things on the menu. Write them down.
3. Find three pastries on the menu. Write them down.
4. Find three "complete" breakfasts on the menu. Write them down.
5. Find a special breakfast for overweight people. Write it down.
6. Find the most expensive breakfast. Write it down.
7. Randy has \$2.00. He wants an "Ono Breakfast." He also wants a side order of bacon. There is a 4% tax on food at Opunui Restaurant. Which "Ono Breakfast" can Randy order?
8. Randy has \$2.00. He wants "Ono Breakfast #4." There is a 4% tax on food at Opunui Restaurant. Randy wants a pastry, too. Can he order a pastry?
9. Randy wants potatoes, an egg, a large glass of juice, a cup of coffee, and some fresh fruit. He only has \$2.00. There is a 4% tax on food at Opunui's. What kind of fruit can he order?
10. Find five items on the menu without meat. Write them down.

READING NEWSPAPER ADS

Randy Lee needed to buy shoes, work clothes, and tools for his new job. He decided to look in the Tamarind Sun for advertisements of sales. The ads on this page and the following pages are what Randy found.

Read the ads and then answer the questions about them. Help Randy decide which items are the best bargains.

REEF HARDWARE

SAVE!
Dinging Hammers . . . \$6.50
Down from \$7.29

Particle Masks . . . 12/\$1.00
Regular 12¢ a piece

300 Mango Blvd.
Phone 277-1235

TAMARIND SUN MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1977

SALE

SAKURA SHOE STORE

CHERRY BLOSSOM SALE

Apex Men's Steel-Toed Work Shoes SLASHED

25%

All sizes available. Limited supply.

Hurry on down!

Regularly priced at \$16.00 (+4% tax)

(sizes 12 and above \$2.00 more)

Time to act! Your safety is our concern.

We care about your feet.

While shopping try our other shoe bargains.

Everything from casuals to dress shoes.

Cherry Blossom Sale continues until 3/30.

SAKURA SHOE
STORE

"A Shoe for Every Foot"

1010 Monkeypod Ave / Phone 277-7140
8:30 - 5:30 Daily (Wed. till 8)
Sun. Closed
Plenty of Free Parking Behind
Tamarind City Bank.
Master Charge & BankAmericard
honored.

TAMARIND SUN MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1977

MP's

"What you need is what we have."

Blue Collar SALE

For the working person

Acme Workpersons' Shoes (*steel reinforced toes*)

Reg. \$14.00 (+ 4% tax)

Now Available for the unbelievably

low MP price of \$11.99 (any size)

You save \$2.01. Nothing to sneeze

at in these inflationary times.

Acme Overalls (pockets for every tool)

Reg. \$9.50 (+ 4% tax)

Now 15% OFF

Acme - the mark of quality work clothes

Acme Work Shirts (*all the colors of the rainbow*)

Reg. \$5.00 (+ 4% tax)

Now 10% OFF

MP's

1059 Nene St. / Phone 277-8888

Open Daily except Sun. 10 - 5.

SALE Lasts through March

Free Parking available behind Fire Dept.

TAMARIND SUN MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1977

MP's

COMPREHENSION

Reef Hardware Ad

1. How much is the regular price of a dinging hammer?
2. How much is the sale price of a dinging hammer?
3. Can you get 12 or 16 particle masks for a dollar at Reef Hardware?
4. What is the regular price of a particle mask?
5. Is the address of Reef Hardware 300 Mango Boulevard or 301 Mango Boulevard?
6. What is the telephone number at Reef Hardware?

Sakura Shoe Store Ad

7. How many things are on sale at Sakura's?
8. Are steel-toed work shoes on sale?
9. What is on sale at Sakura's?
10. How much is a pair of size 9 work shoes?
11. How much does a pair of size 13 work shoes cost on sale?
12. What is the regular price of a pair of size 11 work shoes?
13. Is the sale price of size 10 work shoes 10 dollars?
14. What time does Sakura's close on Wednesday?
15. What sizes can you buy at Sakura's?
16. Can you buy size 7 at Sakura's?
17. When is the last day of the sale?
18. Where is free parking at Sakura's?
19. Is there a lot of free parking?
20. Does Sakura's sell dress shoes?
21. Are sizes 12 and above \$3.00 more?
22. What is Sakura's address?
23. Is Sakura's telephone number 277-7740 or 277-8888?

24. Is Sakura's open or closed on Sunday?

MP's Ad

25. What do you think "Reg." means? Look at the Sakura Shoe Store ad for help.

26. How much does a pair of work shoes cost on sale at MP's?

27. What is the regular price of work shoes?

28. Are work shoes cheaper at MP's or Sakura's?

29. Do Acme overalls have pockets?

30. What day is MP's closed?

31. How much are the overalls on sale?

32. How much do you save by buying overalls on sale?

33. When does MP's close on Saturday?

34. Is the regular price of work shirts \$5.00 or \$4.50?

35. When does the sale end?

36. What colors are the work shirts at MP's?

UNIT IV

SAVING, NAMING, LOOKING, AND RENTING

PREVIEW

There are three major sections in Unit IV.

In the first section you will learn how to open a savings account. You will learn how to read the forms you will have to sign when you open an account. When you finish with this section you should be able to open your own savings account in a bank or savings and loan company.

In the second section of Unit IV you will learn about American names and how to use English terms of address.

In the third section you will learn how to look for an apartment to rent. You will learn how to read classified ads for apartments, and you will learn the special abbreviations and vocabulary that people use in newspaper advertisements.

OPENING A SAVINGS ACCOUNT

READING 5

Randy wanted to put his money in a bank. He wanted a savings _____ for his wife and h _____. Randy went to Tamarind C _____ Bank. He went there t _____ open a savings account.

R _____ and his family used t _____ live in Honolulu, Hawaii. N _____ they live in Tamarind C _____. Tamarind City is in t _____ State of Mahimahi. In H _____, Randy had a savings _____ at Hawaii State Bank. N _____ had an account at S _____ and Loan of Hawaii. N _____ Randy and Nancy want t _____ have one account at T _____ City Bank.

Randy put _____ dollars into a savings _____ at Tamarind City Bank. H _____ will deposit more money _____ month. Nancy doesn't have _____ job now. She will l _____ for a part-time j _____. When she finds a p _____-time job, she will p _____ money in the bank, t _____.

OPENING A SAVINGS ACCOUNT

READING 5

Randy wanted to put his money in a bank. He wanted a savings account for his wife and himself. Randy went to Tamarind City Bank. He went there to open a savings account.

Randy and his family used to live in Honolulu, Hawaii. Now they live in Tamarind City. Tamarind City is in the

State of Mahimahi. In Honolulu, Randy had a savings account at Hawaii State Bank. Nancy had an account at Savings and Loan of Hawaii. Now Randy and Nancy want to have one account at Tamarind City Bank.

Randy put 10 dollars into a savings account at Tamarind City Bank. He will deposit more money every month. Nancy doesn't have a job now. She will look for a part-time job. When she finds a part-time job, she will put money in the bank, too.

COMPREHENSION

Read the following information and then fill out the Signature Card on the next page for Randy and Nancy Lee. Then fill out one for yourself. (Tri)

Signature Card Information

A. Single and Joint Savings Accounts

A single savings account is for one person. Single means one. A joint savings account is for two or more people.

B. Mother's Maiden Name

A maiden name is a woman's last name before she gets married. Randy's moth. 's name is Iris Anne Lee now. Before she got married, her name was Iris Anne Ching. Ching was her maiden name. Nancy's mother's name is Martha Jean Tanaka now. Before she got married, her name was Martha Jean Nakamoto.

C. Phone

"Bus. Phone" means the telephone number at the place

you work. "Home Phone" means the telephone number at your home. The telephone number at Fukuda's Auto Body Shop is 277-5406. The phone number at the Royal Palm Hotel is 277-3213.

D. Zip Code

Zip codes are numbers. They are put after addresses. They help mailmen deliver letters. Every area in the United States has its own zip code.

Fukuda's Auto Body Shop
1018 Nene Street
Tamarind City, Mahimahi 99022
zip code

The zip code for Mahimahi is 99022.

E. Social Security No.

Every worker in the United States has a social security number. The Social Security Office takes a little money from everyone's paycheck every payday. The Social Security Office gives this money to people who are too old to work. When you are too old to work, you will get money every month from the Social Security Office. Randy's social security number is 530-29-4222. Nancy's number is 439-82-0417.

F. Mother's Birthplace

A birthplace is the place where someone is born. Both Iris Ching and Martha Nakamoto were born in Honolulu, Hawaii. Randy and Nancy Lee were born in Honolulu, too.

SIGNATURE CARD

TYPE OR PRINT NAME OF ACCOUNT -- SURNAME, FIRST		ACCOUNT NO
☐ SINGLE	☐ JOINT	☐ CHECKING ☐ SAVINGS
(1) Mr _____	_____	_____
Mrs _____	_____	_____
Miss _____	Signature _____	Social Security No _____
Ms _____	_____	_____
(2) Mr _____	_____	_____
Mrs _____	_____	_____
Miss _____	Signature _____	Social Security No _____
Ms _____	_____	_____
Mailing Address _____		

CITY _____	STATE _____	ZIP CODE _____
Signature Card	TAMARIND CITY BANK	Date _____

Employer	Position	Phone
1 _____	_____	Bus _____
		Home _____
2 _____	_____	Bus _____
		Home _____
Mother's Maiden Name	Mother's Birthplace	
1 _____	_____	
2 _____	_____	
Former Bank		
1 _____		
2 _____		
Initial Deposit \$ _____		

SIGNATURE CARD

TYPE OR PRINT NAME OF ACCOUNT -- SURNAME, FIRST		ACCOUNT NO.
☐ SINGLE	☐ JOINT	☐ CHECKING ☐ SAVINGS
(1) Mr. Mrs. Miss Ms.	Signature _____	Social Security No. _____
(2) Mr. Mrs. Miss Ms.	Signature _____	Social Security No. _____
Mailing Address _____		
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____		
Signature Card	TAMARIND CITY BANK	Date _____

Employer	Position	Phone
1 _____	_____	Bus. _____
2 _____	_____	Home _____
		Bus. _____
		Home _____
Mother's Maiden Name	Mother's Birthplace	
1 _____	_____	
2 _____	_____	
Former Bank		
1 _____		
2 _____		
Initial Deposit \$ _____		

OPENING A SAVINGS ACCOUNT

READING 5A

Randy wanted to open a joint savings account for his wife and himself at Tamarind City Bank. When he and Nancy lived in Honolulu, Hawaii, he had a single account at Hawaii State Bank and she had one at Savings and Loan of Hawaii. They had had these accounts before they were married. Now that they were in a new state, Miami, they decided to put their money into one account. This would be more convenient than the old way.

In order to open an account, Randy had to fill out a signature card. He had to write down a lot of information about himself and his wife on the card.

Before going to the bank, Randy decided to deposit ten dollars. He planned to deposit more at the end of every month when he starts receiving paychecks. Nancy also plans to save money as soon as she gets a part-time job.

OPENING A SAVINGS ACCOUNT

READING 5A

Randy wanted to open a joint savings account for his wife and himself at Tamarind City Bank. When he and Nancy lived in Honolulu, Hawaii, he had a single account at Hawaii State Bank and she had one at Savings and Loan of Hawaii.

They had had these accounts before they were married. Now that they were in a new state, Mahimahi, they decided to put their money into one account. It would be more convenient that way.

In order to open an account, Randy had to fill out a signature card. He had to write down a lot of information about himself and his wife on the card.

Before going to the bank, Randy decided to deposit ten dollars. He plans to deposit more at the end of every month once he starts receiving paychecks. Nancy also plans to save money as soon as she gets a part-time job.

COMPREHENSION

Read the following information and then fill out the Signature Card on the next page for Randy and Nancy Lee. Then fill out one for yourself. (Tr2)

Signature Card Information

A. Single and Joint Savings Accounts

A single savings account is for one person. Single means one. A joint savings account is for two or more people.

B. Mother's Maiden Name

A woman's maiden name is her last name (surname) before she gets married. Women usually use their husband's last name after marriage. Before Randy's mother got married, her name was Iris Anne Ching. Nancy's mother's name before she married was Martha Jean Nakamoto.

Iris Ching and Martha Nakamoto were born in Honolulu,
Hawaii. Randy and Nancy Lee were born in Honolulu, too.

SIGNATURE CARD

TYPE OR PRINT NAME OF ACCOUNT - - SURNAME, FIRST		ACCOUNT NO.
☐ SINGLE ☐ JOINT ☐ CHECKING ☐ SAVINGS		
(1)	Mr _____ Mrs _____ Miss _____ Ms _____	_____ _____ _____ _____
	Signature	Social Security No.
(2)	Mr _____ Mrs _____ Miss _____ Ms _____	_____ _____ _____ _____
	Signature	Social Security No.
Mailing Address _____ _____ _____		
CITY STATE ZIP CODE		
Signature Card	TAMARIND CITY BANK	Date _____

Employer	Position	Phone
1 _____	_____	Bus _____
2 _____	_____	Home _____
		Bus _____
		Home _____
Mother's Maiden Name	Mother's Birthplace	
1 _____	_____	
2 _____	_____	
Former Bank		
1 _____		
2 _____		
Initial Deposit \$ _____		

SIGNATURE CARD

TYPE OR PRINT NAME OF ACCOUNT -- SURNAME, FIRST		ACCOUNT NO.
☐ SINGLE ☐ JOINT ☐ CHECKING ☐ SAVINGS		
(1)	Mr. _____	_____
	Mrs. _____	_____
	Ms. _____	_____
Signature		Social Security No.
(2)	Mr. _____	_____
	Mrs. _____	_____
	Ms. _____	_____
Signature		Social Security No.
Mailing Address _____ _____ _____		
Signature Card	CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____	Date _____

TAMARIND CITY BANK

Employer	Position	Phone
1 _____	_____	Bus. _____
2 _____	_____	Home _____
		Bus. _____
		Home _____
Mother's Maiden Name	Mother's Birthplace	
1 _____	_____	
2 _____	_____	
Former Bank		
1 _____		
2 _____		
Initial Deposit \$ _____		

CULTURAL EXPLORATION: INTRODUCING YOURSELF AND BEING INTRODUCED

You know how to introduce yourself now. Soon you will learn how to introduce others. This is one part of English which has a formula; that is, you can memorize how to introduce yourself and others. Now you must practice introducing yourself and others until you can do it smoothly. The most important part of an introduction is to pronounce everyone's name clearly.

NAMES

Americans generally have three names--a first name, a middle name and a last name.

A first name is the name our friends call us. It is the name we say first when we introduce ourselves. It is the name we write first when we sign our names. There are many, many first names in English. Often a son is named after his father. That is, the son has the same first name as his father. Often a daughter is named after her mother. The daughter has the same first name as her mother.

A middle name is a name that comes between a first name and a last name. Often we don't use our middle names except when we sign legal papers. Many people use only the first letter of their middle name. This first letter is called a middle initial. For example, Mary Anne Jones may sign her name Mary A. Jones. Mary's middle initial is A.

A last name is a family name. American children generally have their father's last name. A married woman usually uses her husband's family name. She does not use her own family name any more. For example, Mary Jane Smith marries Robert Allen Jones. They are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Allen Jones. Her legal name becomes Mary Jane Jones. Her maiden name is Smith. A woman's family name before she is married is her maiden name. (A few American women use their maiden names after marriage.)

A legal name, then is a person's first name, middle name and last name. The first and middle names are sometimes called given names. We call them given names because our parents choose them for us and give them to us. The last name is sometimes called a surname. A full name is a person's legal name.

INITIALS

Your initials are the first letters of your given names and your last name. For example, Mary Ann Jones has the

initials MAJ. Some people, usually men, use their initials like a name. For example, a person named Billy Joe might be called BJ. We often use initials when we talk about some of our Presidents. For example, FDR (Franklin Delano Roosevelt), JFK (John Fitzgerald Kennedy) and LBJ (Lyndon Baines Johnson).

NICKNAMES

A nickname is a name you use instead of your legal name. Sometimes parents give nicknames to their children. For example, a boy named William might have the nickname, Bill. A girl named Elizabeth might have the nickname, Liz.

Sometimes people have nicknames that tell something about the way they look. Usually parents do not give their children these kinds of names. Often children give nicknames to each other. For example, a boy with very blond hair might be called Cotton; or a boy who is very thin might be called Slim. Sometimes nicknames are cruel. For example, a person who wears glasses might be called Four-eyes; or a person who is fat might be called Chubby or Fatso.

Here are some common American names which parents give their children.

Girls		Boys	
<u>legal name</u>	<u>nickname</u>	<u>legal name</u>	<u>nickname</u>
Abigail	Abby	Alfred, Alvin	Al
Barbara	Barb	Arthur	Art
Cynthia	Cindy	Andrew	Andy
Deborah	Debbie	Donald	Don
Elizabeth	Liz, Beth, Betty	David	Dave
Janice	Jan	Edward, Edwin	Ed
Janet	Jan	Franklin	Frank
Jennifer	Jinny, Ginny	Henry	Hank
Judith	Judy	Harrison	Harry
Katherine	Kay, Kathy, Kate	James	Jim, Jimmy
Margaret	Marge, Margie	Jonathan	John, Johnny
Nancy	Nan	Kenneth	Ken
Patricia	Pat, Patty	Michael	Micky, Mike
Suzanne	Sue, Suzy, Suzie	Jeffrey	Jeff
Susan	Sue, Suzy, Suzie	Patrick	Pat
		Robert	Rob, Bob
		Ronald	Ron, Ronnie
		Steven	Steve
		Randolph	Randy
		Randal	Randy
		Richard	Rick, Rich, Dick
		Samuel	Sam, Sammy

<u>legal name</u>	<u>nickname</u>
Terrence	Terry
Terrance	Terry
Thomas	Tom, Tommy
Matthew	Matt
Victor	Vic
William	Bill, Billy
Theodore	Ted, Teddy

TITLES

Many people do not use titles with their names in introductions. However, when you first meet an older person, a supervisor or a teacher, it is best to use titles.

Titles go with last names. For example, Mary Lee is Mrs. Lee if she is married. She is Miss Lee if she is not married. She is Ms. Lee if she asks you to use that title or if you don't know whether she is married or not. She is Mary if she is a friend, or about your age, or if she is a child. She is never Miss Mary, Mrs. Mary or Ms. Mary.

Some women hairdressers use Miss with their first names when they are working. If your hairdresser does this, then, of course, it is ok to use Miss with her first name. You should not address anyone else in this way, however. It isn't rude to address a teacher, for example, as Miss Mary, but it is incorrect and it sounds very strange.

The title for a man is Mister (Mr.). There is no title in English to indicate whether a man is married or not. It is rude to address a man as Mister without using a family name. Jim Johnson is Mr. Johnson or he is Jim if he is your age or a friend or a child. He is never just Mister.

If you don't know a man's family name you can address him as sir. We use sir without the family name. Usually we use sir with men who are older or who are in positions of authority. Often waiters, waitresses and clerks use sir as a term of address to customers. We do not use sir with names:

Sir Cruz	
Sir Johnson	
Sir Charles	————— this is possible in BrE if this person has been knighted. (BrE = British English)

SHAKING HANDS

You shake hands with your right hand. People usually shake hands when they are introduced. Men usually shake hands with each other when they are first introduced. Men sometimes shake hands when they meet socially or for business

even though they have already met. Good friends shake hands when they meet if they haven't seen each other in a while, perhaps two or three months. You don't shake hands with people after you meet them if you see them every day.

Women can shake hands if they want to. Generally, a man does not extend his hand to a woman unless she extends her hand first.

EYE CONTACT

Eye contact is important in introductions. Eye contact means you look into the eyes of the person you are talking to. When you say a person's name in an introduction, look at that person.

BODY SPACE

All cultures have a certain body space that speakers keep between themselves. This is not taught formally in a culture--it is learned, often unconsciously.

Americans usually stand about two to three feet apart when they talk. Try to observe Americans as they talk. You will notice the body space they keep between themselves.
(Tr3)

COMPREHENSION

Note: Randy Lee's full name is Randal Ho-Chu Lee.
Nancy Lee's full name is Nancy Katherine Lee.

1. What is the formula mentioned in the first paragraph?
2. What is the most important part of an introduction?
3. Randy Lee is named after his father. What is Randy's father's first name?
4. Is Nancy Lee named after her mother?
5. What is Randy's mother's middle initial?
6. What is Nancy Lee's middle initial?
7. What is Randy's mother's middle name?
8. What is Nancy Lee's family name?

9. What is Randy's mother's family name?
10. What is Randy's father's family name?
11. What is Randy Lee's legal name?
12. What is Nancy Lee's legal name?
13. What are Randy's given names?
14. What are Nancy's mother's given names?
15. Give the initials for the following people:
 Randy _____
 Nancy _____
 Randy's Mother _____
16. What is Randy Lee's nickname?
17. What is Randy's father's legal first name?
18. What could Nancy's nickname be?
19. What is Cindy Lee's legal name?
20. When is it best to use titles with names?
21. What are the titles a married woman can choose to use?
22. With which name is a title most always used?
23. How should Randy have addressed his boss when they first met?
24. What title do you use for a married man?
25. What title do you use for a single man?
26. How would George Fukuda address Randy's son, Terry?
27. How does Randy probably address his wife?
28. Would George Fukuda address Nancy Lee as Mrs. Nancy?
29. When can you address a man as "sir"?
30. When is it okay to address a woman as "sir"?
31. Do you think Randy shook hands with George Fukuda when they first met?

32. When Randy met the employees at Fukuda's Auto Body Shop do you think he shook their hands?
33. Is it usual to shake your boss's hand every day?
34. When Nancy meets George Fukuda, will she shake his hand?
35. Where do you look when you talk to someone?
36. How far apart do Americans usually stand when they talk?

LOOKING FOR AN APARTMENT TO RENT

READING 6

There are three kinds of apartments. There are furnished apartments. T _ _ _ _ are partly-furnished apartments _ _ _ there are unfurnished apartments.

_ furnished apartment has kitchen _ _ _ _ _ and furniture. A refrigerator _ _ a kitchen appliance. A s _ _ _ _ is also a kitchen _ _ _ _ _ . A furnished apartment has _ stove and a refrigerator. B _ _ _ , chairs tables, drapes and s _ _ _ _ are called furniture. A f _ _ _ _ _ apartment has beds, chairs, t _ _ _ _ , drapes and sofas. Sometimes _ furnished apartment has a w _ _ _ _ _ machine and a dryer.

_ partly-furnished apartment has _ stove and refrigerator. It d _ _ _ not have furniture. The r _ _ _ _ _ must buy his own f _ _ _ _ _ .

An unfurnished apartment only h _ _ a stove. The renter m _ _ _ buy his own refrigerator _ _ _ furniture.

Partly-furnished and _ _ _ _ _ apartments do not have w _ _ _ _ _ machines or dryers. The r _ _ _ _ _

must use a laundromat. _ laundromat is a place w _ _ _ _ a
person can wash _ _ _ dry his clothes. Washing m _ _ _ _ _
and dryers are in l _ _ _ _ _ . Most apartment
buildings have l _ _ _ _ _ .

Furnished apartments are the m _ _ _ expensive. Partly-
furnished apartments _ _ _ next in cost. Unfurnished
_ _ _ _ _ are the cheapest. For _ _ _ _ _ , a
furnished one-bedroom _ _ _ _ _ costs more than a
p _ _ _ _ -furnished one-bedroom apartment.

LOOKING FOR AN APARTMENT TO RENT

READING 6

There are three kinds of apartments. There are furnished
apartments. There are partly-furnished apartments and there
are unfurnished apartments.

A furnished apartment has kitchen appliances and furniture.
A refrigerator is a kitchen appliance. A stove is also a
kitchen appliance. A furnished apartment has a stove and a
refrigerator. Beds, chairs, tables, drapes and sofas are
called furniture. A furnished apartment has beds, chairs,
tables, drapes and sofas. Sometimes a furnished apartment
has a washing machine and a dryer.

A partly-furnished apartment has a stove and refrigerator.
It does not have furniture. The renter must buy his own
furniture.

An unfurnished apartment only has a stove. The renter

must buy his own refrigerator and furniture.

Partly-furnished and unfurnished apartments do not have washing machines or dryers. The renter must use a laundromat. A laundromat is a place where a person can wash and dry his clothes. Washing machines and dryers are in laundromats. Most apartment buildings have laundromats.

Furnished apartments are the most expensive. Partly-furnished apartments are next in cost. Unfurnished apartments are the cheapest. For example, a furnished one-bedroom apartment costs more than a partly-furnished one-bedroom apartment.

COMPREHENSION

1. How many kinds of apartments are there?
2. What are the three kinds of apartments?
3. What does a furnished apartment have?
4. Is a refrigerator a kitchen appliance?
5. Is a stove a kitchen appliance?
6. Does a furnished apartment have a stove and refrigerator?
7. Are beds kitchen appliances?
8. What are some kinds of furniture?
9. Does a furnished apartment have chairs and tables?
10. Does a furnished apartment have a washing machine?
11. What kind of kitchen appliances does a partly-furnished apartment have?
12. Does a partly-furnished apartment have a refrigerator?
13. Does a partly-furnished apartment have a stove?

14. What doesn't a partly-furnished apartment have?
15. Does a partly-furnished apartment have furniture?
16. Who must buy the furniture for a partly-furnished apartment?
17. What does an unfurnished apartment have?
18. Does an unfurnished apartment have a refrigerator or a stove?
19. What must the renter buy for an unfurnished apartment?
20. Who must buy the refrigerator?
21. Which apartments do not have washing machines and dryers?
22. Do unfurnished apartments have dryers?
23. What must the renter use?
24. What is a laundromat?
25. Where can a person wash and dry his clothes?
26. What is in a laundromat?
27. Do most apartment buildings have laundromats?
28. Are furnished apartments the most expensive?
29. What apartments are next in cost?
30. What are the cheapest apartments?
31. Does a furnished one-bedroom apartment cost more or less than a partly-furnished one-bedroom apartment?

LOOKING FOR AN APARTMENT TO RENT

READING 6A

There are three types of apartments a person can rent-- i.e., furnished, partly-furnished or unfurnished.

Furnished apartments are those that come with the basic kitchen appliances and household furniture.

K _____ appliances usually include a r _____
and stove. Sometimes furnished _____ have a
washing machine _____ a dryer. Household furniture _____
beds, chairs, tables, drapes _____ sofas.

Partly-furnished apartments _____ come with a
stove _____ refrigerator, but not with h _____
furniture. The renter must s _____ his own household
furniture.

_____ apartments generally contain only
_____ stove. The renter must s _____ a refrigerator and all
h _____ furniture.

Most often, apartment b _____ will have a
laundromat _____ the premises. If there _____ no laundromat in
the b _____, the renter will have t _____ wash and dry
his c _____ at a public laundromat.

F _____ apartments are more expensive t _____ rent
than partly-furnished _____ unfurnished apartments. Unfurnished
apartments _____, of course, the cheapest. _____ furnished one-
bedroom apartment w _____ rent _____ or more than _____ partly-furnished
one-bedroom _____.

The more rooms an _____ has, the more expensive
_____ is. For example, a t _____-bedroom apartment will cost m _____
to rent than a _____-bedroom apartment. However, the
l _____ of an apartment can _____ cause the rent to
b _____ higher or lower. In _____ areas, the rents
are _____ high. In less exclusive _____, the rents

are usually 1 _____. Therefore, a furnished two-b _____ apartment in a less _____ area could cost less t _____ rent than an unfurnished _____-bedroom apartment in an _____ area.

Apartments come in m _____ sizes--from studios to f _____ bedroom apartments. Studios are t _____ smallest apartments. They have n _____ real bedrooms. The living r _____ is used as a b _____. Studios usually have a k _____ or kitchenette (a small k _____) and a bathroom.

Some _____ come with 1½ baths. T _____ means that there is _____ complete bathroom with a t _____, sink and bathtub or s _____ stall and a smaller b _____ with only a sink _____ toilet.

Another factor can r _____ or lower the rental f _____ of an apartment. If t _____ landlord pays the utilities--_____, gas, water and electricity--t _____ rent will be higher. _____ the renter pays the _____, the rent should be l _____. Sometimes the landlord will p _____ for one of the _____ and the renter will h _____ to pay for the _____. Telephones are not considered _____ and are always paid f _____ by the renter.

LOOKING FOR AN APARTMENT TO RENT

READING 6A

There are three types of apartments a person can rent--i.e., furnished, partly-furnished or unfurnished.

Furnished apartments are those that come with the basic kitchen appliances and household furniture. Kitchen appliances usually include a refrigerator and stove. Sometimes furnished apartments have a washing machine and a dryer. Household furniture includes beds, chairs, tables, drapes and sofas.

Partly-furnished apartments usually come with a stove and refrigerator, but not with household furniture. The renter must supply his own household furniture.

Unfurnished apartments generally contain only a stove. The renter must supply a refrigerator and all household furniture.

Most often, apartment buildings will have a laundromat on the premises. If there is no laundromat in the building, the renter will have to wash and dry his clothes at a public laundromat.

Furnished apartments are more expensive to rent than partly-furnished or unfurnished apartments. Unfurnished apartments are, of course, the cheapest. A furnished one-bedroom apartment will rent for more than a partly-furnished one-bedroom apartment.

The more rooms an apartment has, the more expensive it is. For example, a two-bedroom apartment will cost more to rent than a one-bedroom apartment. However, the locality of an apartment can also cause the rent to be higher or lower. In exclusive areas, the rents are always high. In less exclusive areas, the rents are usually lower. Therefore, a furnished two-bedroom apartment in a less exclusive area

could cost less to rent than an unfurnished one-bedroom apartment in an exclusive area.

Apartments come in many sizes--from studios to five-bedroom apartments. Studios are the smallest apartments. They have no real bedrooms. The living room is used as a bedroom. Studios usually have a kitchen or kitchenette (a small kitchen) and a bathroom.

Some apartments come with 1½ baths. This means that there is one complete bathroom with a toilet, sink and bathtub or shower stall and a smaller bathroom with only a sink and toilet.

Another factor can raise or lower the rental fee of an apartment. If the landlord pays the utilities--i.e., gas, water and electricity--the rent will be higher. If the renter pays the utilities, the rent should be lower. Sometimes the landlord will pay for one of the utilities and the renter will have to pay for the others. Telephones are not considered utilities and are always paid for by the renter.

COMPREHENSION

1. List some examples of household furniture.
2. Can you think of any household furniture not mentioned in the story? Please list them.
3. Name some common kitchen appliances.
4. Can you think of any kitchen appliances not mentioned in the story? Please list them.
5. What does an unfurnished apartment come furnished with?
6. What does a furnished apartment come furnished with?
7. What is a partly-furnished apartment furnished with?

8. What kind of apartments are less expensive than furnished apartments?
9. What kind of apartments are priced in the middle?
10. If there is no washing machine in an apartment, where can you wash your clothes?
11. What do you call the place where you wash your clothes?
12. Which apartment is more expensive to rent--a furnished one-bedroom apartment or a partly-furnished one-bedroom apartment? Both apartments are in the same building.
13. What factors can cause the rent of an apartment to rise?
14. Where are the rents always higher?
15. When can an unfurnished one-bedroom apartment cost more to rent than a furnished two-bedroom apartment?
16. What sizes can apartments come in?
17. What is the smallest apartment called?
18. How many bedrooms do studios have?
19. What is a small kitchen called?
20. What fixtures does a $\frac{1}{2}$ bath have?
21. What are utilities?
22. Who pays for the utilities?
23. Who pays the telephone bill?

Directions: If the statement is true, write "T" in the blank.
If the statement is false, write "F" in the blank. (Tr4)

- _____ 1. Unfurnished apartments come with no household furniture or kitchen appliances.
- _____ 2. Most apartments come with washers and dryers.
- _____ 3. Partly-furnished apartments are less expensive than unfurnished apartments.
- _____ 4. Apartments in less exclusive areas are more expensive than apartments in exclusive areas.

- _____ 5. One-bedroom apartments are always cheaper than two-bedroom apartments in the same building.
- _____ 6. A $\frac{1}{2}$ bath comes with a sink, toilet and shower stall.
- _____ 7. The electricity is usually paid for by the landlord.
- _____ 8. Most apartments have more than one bathroom.
- _____ 9. Some studios do not have bathrooms.
- _____ 10. All apartment buildings have laundromats on the premises.

RENTING AN APARTMENT

READING

Randy looked at the classified ads. The ads were in t __
Tamarind Sun. He looked f __ an apartment to rent. F ____,
he looked at the f _____ apartments. He wanted to
s __ how much they cost. H __ wanted to rent a f _____
three-bedroom apartment. He w _____ an apartment for
about \$ ____ a month. Furnished three-b _____ apartments
were from \$350 t _ \$450 a month. That w __ too expensive
for Randy.

N ____, Randy looked at partly-f _____ three-
bedroom apartments. They w _____ from \$300 to \$350 __ month.
That was also t __ expensive.

Finally, Randy looked __ partly-furnished two-bedroom
_____. They were from \$200 t _ \$250. He saw
an _____ at Hibiscus Court Apartments f __ \$200.
He telephoned the m _____ of Hibiscus Court Apartments.
T __ manager said, "No children __ allowed." Randy has
two c _____. He couldn't rent that _____.

Then Randy called the m _____ of the Rainbow Terrace
_____. There was a two-b _____ apartment
for rent there. _____ cost \$250 a month. T _____ manager said,
"Children are _____, but not pets." He s _____ the
apartment had a s _____ and refrigerator. He said t _____
was no furniture. The m _____ said he would pay f _____
gas and water. Randy w _____ have to pay for
_____. The manager also said t _____ there
was a laundromat _____ the building.

Randy and N _____ went to look at t _____ apartment.
They liked the _____ and gave the manager _____
deposit of \$250. They _____ gave the manager the f _____
month's rent. He gave t _____ the keys.

RENTING AN APARTMENT

READING 7

Randy looked at the classified ads. The ads were in
the Tamarind Sun. He looked for an apartment to rent. First,
he looked at the furnished apartments. He wanted to see how
much they cost. He wanted to rent a furnished three-bedroom
apartment. He wanted an apartment for about \$250 a month.
Furnished three-bedroom apartments were from \$350 to \$450 a
month. That was too expensive for Randy.

Next, Randy looked at partly-furnished three-bedroom
apartments. They were from \$300 to \$350 a month. That was
also too expensive.

Finally, Randy looked at partly-furnished two-bedroom apartments. They were from \$200 to \$250. He saw an apartment at Hibiscus Court Apartments for \$200. He telephoned the manager of Hibiscus Court Apartments. The manager said, "No children are allowed." Randy has two children. He couldn't rent that apartment. Then Randy called the manager of the Rainbow Terrace Apartments. There was a two-bedroom apartment for rent there. It cost \$250 a month. The manager said, "Children are allowed, but not pets." He said the apartment had a stove and refrigerator. He said there was no furniture. The manager said he would pay for gas and water. Randy would have to pay for electricity. The manager also said that there was a laundromat in the building.

Randy and Nancy went to look at the apartment. They liked the apartment and gave the manager a deposit of \$250. They also gave the manager the first month's rent. He gave them the keys.

COMPREHENSION

1. What did Randy look at?
2. Did he look at the classified ads?
3. Where were the classified ads?
4. What did he look for?
5. Did he look at furnished or partly-furnished apartments first?
6. What did he want to see?
7. What did he want to rent?

8. Did he want to rent a three-bedroom or two-bedroom apartment?
9. How much did Randy want to pay for an apartment?
10. Do furnished three-bedroom apartments cost \$500 in Tamarind City?
11. How much do furnished three-bedroom apartments cost?
12. Could Randy rent a furnished three-bedroom apartment?
13. Why couldn't Randy rent a furnished three-bedroom apartment?
14. What did Randy look at next?
15. Did he look at two-bedroom or three-bedroom apartments?
16. How much were the partly-furnished three-bedroom apartments?
17. Were partly-furnished three-bedroom apartments \$400?
18. Were partly-furnished three-bedroom apartments too expensive?
19. What did Randy look at finally?
20. Did he look at partly-furnished two-bedroom apartments?
21. How much did partly-furnished two-bedroom apartments cost?
22. How much money was the apartment at Hibiscus Court Apartments?
23. Did Randy telephone the manager of Hibiscus Court Apartments?
24. What did the manager say?
25. Does Randy have one or two children?
26. Why couldn't Randy rent the apartment at Hibiscus Court Apartments?
27. What did Randy do next?
28. Who did Randy call at Rainbow Terrace Apartments?
29. What was for rent at Rainbow Terrace Apartments?
30. Was there a two-bedroom or three-bedroom apartment for rent at Rainbow Terrace Apartments?

31. How much did the apartment cost?
32. Are children allowed at Rainbow Terrace Apartments?
33. Are pets allowed at Rainbow Terrace Apartments?
34. What kitchen appliances did the apartment have?
35. Was there furniture in the apartment?
36. What did the manager say he would pay for?
37. Did the manager say he would pay for electricity?
38. Who has to pay for the electricity?
39. Is there a laundromat in the building?
40. Who went to look at the apartment?
41. Did Randy and Nancy like the apartment?
42. How much deposit did Randy and Nancy give the manager?
43. How much money did they give the manager?
44. What did the manager give Randy and Nancy?

RENTING AN APARTMENT

READING 7A

Randy checked the classified ads in the Tamarind Sun for an apartment to rent. He looked at the f _____ apartments first to see h _____ much the apartments rar. H _____ wanted a three-bedroom _____ for about \$250. Unfortunately, t _____ price range for a f _____ three-bedroom apartment was f _____ 350 to 450 dollars p _____ month. That was much t _____ expensive for him, so h _____ checked the partly-furnished t _____ -bedroom apartments.

These ran _____ \$300 to \$350 per m _____. That was still too m _____, so he looked for _____ partly-furnished

two-bedroom _____

Partly-furnished two-bedroom _____ were
anywhere from \$200 to \$250. He telephoned the manager
of Hibiscus Court Apartments _____ a two-bedroom apartment
for \$200. The manager told him _____ that children were not
allowed, so he called the manager of Terrace Apartments
about an _____ for \$250 per month. The manager
told him that children were allowed, but not pets.
He said the two-bedroom apartment was furnished with
stove and refrigerator, but there was no household furniture.
The landlord said he would pay for gas and water, but
Randy would have to pay for electricity.
Randy asked him if there was a landlord on
the premises, and the landlord said that there was. Randy
made a date with the landlord to inspect the apartment.
After inspecting the apartment, Randy and Nancy
decided to rent it. Cindy and Tom would have to share
the bedroom until Randy could get a three-bedroom
apartment. Randy gave the landlord a deposit of
\$250 and the first month's rent, and the landlord
gave Randy the keys.

RENTING AN APARTMENT

READING 7A

Randy checked the classified ads in the Tamarind Sun
for an apartment to rent. He looked at the furnished apartments
first to see how much the apartments ran. He wanted a three-

bedroom apartment for about \$250. Unfortunately, the price range for a furnished three-bedroom apartment was from 350 to 450 dollars per month. That was much too expensive for him, so he checked the partly-furnished three-bedroom apartments.

These ran about \$300 to \$350 per month. That was still too much, so he looked for a partly-furnished two-bedroom apartment.

Partly-furnished two-bedroom apartments were anywhere from \$200 to \$250. He telephoned the manager of Hibiscus Court Apartments about a two-bedroom apartment for \$200. The manager told him that children were not allowed, so he called the Rainbow Terrace Apartments about an apartment for \$250 per month. The manager told him that children were allowed, but not pets. He said the two-bedroom apartment was furnished with a stove and refrigerator, but there was no household furniture. The landlord said he would pay for gas and water, but Randy would have to pay for electricity. Randy asked him if there was a laundromat on the premises, and the landlord said that there was. Randy made a date with the landlord to inspect the apartment.

After inspecting the apartment, Randy and Nancy decided to rent it. Cindy and Terry would have to share a bedroom until Randy could afford a three-bedroom apartment. Randy gave the landlord a deposit of \$250 and the first month's rent, and the landlord gave Randy the keys.

COMPREHENSION

1. What did the partly-furnished three-bedroom apartments run?
2. Why wasn't Randy interested in the two-bedroom apartment at Hibiscus Court Apartments?
3. What utilities did the landlord at Rainbow Terrace Apartments say he would pay for?
4. Which apartment did Randy decide to rent?
5. How did Randy find out how much apartments were renting for?
6. Is there a laundromat at Rainbow Terrace Apartments? How do you know?
7. How was the apartment at Rainbow Terrace Apartments furnished?
8. How much money did Randy give the landlord at Rainbow Terrace Apartments?
9. Does Randy have to pay for anything besides the rent each month?
10. How much is the cheapest partly-furnished three-bedroom apartment per month?
11. What size apartment did Randy really want to rent?
12. Why do Cindy and Terry have to share a bedroom?
13. How many kinds of apartments did Randy check in the ads?
14. How much was Randy willing to spend for rent?
15. Can Randy afford to rent a three-bedroom apartment?
16. Did Randy check the prices of unfurnished apartments?
17. Why did Randy make a date with the landlord?
18. What is not allowed at Rainbow Terrace Apartments?
19. How did Randy get in touch with the manager of Hibiscus Court Apartments?
20. How did Randy contact the manager of the Rainbow Terrace Apartments?

READING ABBREVIATIONS

Directions: Here are some abbreviations you might find in the classified ad section of a newspaper. Try to guess what the abbreviations stand for. The answers are in the answer key. Bring a newspaper to class and see if you can find these abbreviations in the classified section. (Tr5)

apts. _____	cor. _____
utils. _____	eves. _____
rm. _____	wkends. _____
nr. _____	thru _____
incl. _____	immed. _____
Ph. _____	cond. _____
fl. _____	& _____
Mon. _____	rm. _____
Tues. _____	UN _____
Wed. _____	St. _____
Thurs. _____	So. _____
Fri. _____	refrig. _____
Sat. _____	ofc. _____
Sun. _____	bldg. _____
furn. _____	ext. _____
mo. _____	sq. _____
avail. _____	ft. _____
yr. _____	air _____
TV _____	w/ _____
wkly. _____	gar. _____
condo. _____	mgr. _____

bdr. _____
mos. _____
lge. _____
min. _____
wk. _____
rec. _____
Mar. _____
Aug. _____
Oct. _____
Dec. _____
priv. _____
yrs. _____
apt. _____
condos. _____
wkend. _____

elec. _____
mins. _____
excl. _____
info. _____
Jan. _____
Feb. _____
Apr. _____
Sept. _____
Nov. _____
part. _____
appt. _____
bdms. _____
util. _____
eve. _____
res. _____